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The Front Page

Property in Europe

IT IS none too early to begin forming an idea, from such evidence as is available, of the general state of mind of the Europe which we shall shortly be rescuing from Nazi tyranny. One element in that state of mind seems already pretty clear. There will, it seems certain, be an immense diminution in the sense of *property*—the conviction of the owner that the thing owned is his to do as he likes with independently of the authority of the state.

The sense of property flourishes in time of peace. The rights of property then appear immutable and unattackable. War—the kind of war that brings the invader to the door or over the threshold—is very bad for them. It makes it crystal clear that the rights of property, far from being independent of the state, require the state for the defence of their very existence. The degree of dependence varies. Money and jewels, which can be carried on the person or concealed, continue to appear very personal things. Land, which cannot be destroyed even by an enemy, continues to look like the property of the owner to whom it was registered, if the authority which made the registry retains or recovers the power to enforce it. But stocks and bonds, evidences of title to a part of that wholly imaginary creation, the corporation,—these must have lost most of their meaning and all of their sanctity in continental Europe, and much of it in Great Britain too. The continuity of possession has been interrupted. Much old and justifiable ownership has been destroyed; much new ownership is socially unjustifiable. There is no sanctity about the gains of a war profiteer or a black market operator.

Europe will never again, in our lifetimes, regard any property right as absolute; and a property right that is less than absolute is apt to be very precarious in a time of widespread destitution. The Nazis represented themselves as the defenders of property in Europe. What they have done is to make it extremely difficult to defend.

BRILLIANT AIR LEADER →

High among the military leaders of Britain whom Yousuf Karsh photographed for Saturday Night on his recent trip to London was Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal. One of a small band who stayed with Trenchard's RAF in its reduced circumstances after the last war, Portal—then a Squadron Leader—rose to be Chief of the Air Staff by 1940, and has since established himself as probably the most brilliant air leader of this war.

The Hull Statement

HAD Mr. Willkie become the Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States, the 1944 campaign might have been conducted without much reference to the problems of external policy. If an anti-isolationist such as Governor Stassen were the nominee it might be conducted in that manner. If the nominee turns out to be an isolationist or a man without political coloring on that subject (in which latter case the isolationists will be free to take charge of the campaigning), the fight will necessarily be largely concerned with foreign policy, and the Democrats will be unable to evade attack upon the whole course which they have followed in recent years and still more on that which they are evidently preparing to follow in the post-war.

It is therefore not without significance that Mr. Cordell Hull's first really frank statement of the Administration's intentions in foreign policy should have been made immediately after the withdrawal of Mr. Willkie. The Democrats, it would appear, are pretty sure

(Continued on Page Three)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE:

		Page
Commonwealth Should Speak With One Voice	Vincent Harlow	6
Research Council Can Do Bigger Job	Francis Flaherty	12
Fateful Discussions of Canada, Britain and U.S.	Willson Woodside	14
The New Army and Conservation	R. C. Wallace	18
When the RCAF Returns Will We Be Ready?	Percy Jacobson	24
The Pattern of Spending in "194Q"	P. M. Richards	42

GRAHAM TOWERS *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Here is a Central Banker Who Has Strong Views on Ethics

By COROLYN COX

RECENTLY assuming General Chairmanship of the National War Finance Committee, Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, is about to "go to the country" his second time. Every six months come the war loans, and before one is cleaned up another is upon us. Mr. Towers has a passionate conviction of the patriotism and worthwhileness of the whole performance. The organization that has developed across the country he finds entirely first class. Loan after loan, tens of thousands of people of all types and characters, with complete unity of purpose, throw their whole hearts into the job. This job is the biggest merchandising show Canada has ever seen, designed to explain to the people of Canada why they should be buyers—which some three million of them are.

Their sound self interest is put to the people. Widespread distribution and adequate spacing of the loans helps pay for the war and postwar reconstruction, builds up a backlog of savings that should play a big part in assuring employment for all when hostilities cease. Our war loan structure and sales organization is, in the eyes of the General Chairman, a thoroughly democratic institution, right down to the smallest places.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. When Government chose a very young man to head the Bank of Canada on its inception in 1934, it was said to be a tossup whether the country would find him too young to receive their confidence, or would reflect that if the sage elder statesmen put so much confidence in this lad he must indeed be good. He was then thirty-seven. Today at forty-seven he has had ten years' experience at the head of what is one of the world's most successful central banks, and certainly the most simple and direct in structure. Today authorities best qualified to speak in Canada put it: "Among central bankers, Graham Towers is Number One".

Towers has banking in his blood, though his own father was a wholesale drygoods merchant in Montreal, where Graham was born. Back on his mother's side, three generations, was that John Richardson of Forsythe Richardson and Co., merchant bankers of Montreal, trading with the West Indies. Their saga appears in Adam Shortt's "Founders of Canadian Banking". Richardson left the U.S. at the time of the Revolution, found high adventure as a privateer—but with "letters of marque", which is to say that his operations were authorized by the British Government. As times changed, these early merchant banker firms gradually wound up, and there have been no money-makers in Graham's family for 120 years.

"Ally Sloper's Cavalry"

After public and high school in Montreal, Towers went to St. Andrew's, Toronto, in 1911, was back to enter McGill University in 1913, partly because it was less expensive to live at home. After two years, by dint of a bit of fenagling about his age, he got himself into "Ally Sloper's Cavalry", more formally "The Army Service Corps", as a lieutenant, from McGill C.O.T.C. He wound up in France as railhead supply officer, with responsibility for seeing that all sorts of supplies, other than ammunition and such, reached the army. Attached to British First Army Headquarters, but thirty-five miles away from it where the rail ended, he found it a pleasure to run one's own affairs, shift about among a great variety of people. It was, among other things, an intensive schooling in management and men. Towers was fortunate in going down with 'flu in October of 1918, thus being sent back to Canada as a convalescent by Christmas, and in time to buckle down to the spring term at McGill.

He felt the Canadian authorities were very generous toward returning men of the last war in the matter of education, as he graduated from McGill after spending only two and a half years in the University. If final examinations were corrected at all that summer, it must, he thinks, have been with a light hand. If you could show you had enlisted under the age of eighteen, Government not only forgave your perjury, but provided you with $60 a month while you finished for your degree.

Headed for the law, Towers joined the firm of Meredith, Holden and Co., was just there long enough to learn to go to the Court House and put stamps on documents. Then a friend, about to leave his job in the Royal Bank, wanted someone to take his place, suggested Graham Towers try it. The law looked a long, long road, banking something more immediate, and returned soldiers were all immediate-minded. Towers switched over to Royal Bank of Canada as Superintendent of its Foreign Trade Department, a post not then as imposing as it sounds. He also had to get out a monthly letter.

Towers feels his great piece of luck at the start of his banking career was to find himself working under Randolph Noble, who is currently Sugar Controller in Ottawa. Mr. Noble is not only one of Canada's outstanding bankers, but is an imaginative economist. He it was who during the deepest of the depression wore out his soul trapsing back and forth across the border trying to persuade Canadian and more especially American financial authorities that expansion, not contraction, of credit was the medicine to cure the ailment.

A Trouble Shooter

In 1922 Towers left the foreign trade department, went to one of the biggest and most active of the bank's branches, in Havana, Cuba; returned home in 1924.

At head office he was again under Noble in Foreign Credits, helping to supervise the foreign loan business of the Bank, travelling to South America, the West Indies and Europe. The Royal Bank, like other Canadian financial houses, deliberately grooms the youngsters it decides will be able to rise. Towers was shifted in November 1929 into the Canadian field of loans, dealing with individual situations, looking at the over-all picture in his spare time.

Appointed Assistant General Manager in 1933, he became the bank's trouble shooter, looking after sick babies, an interesting but strenuous job in which he was far more ground than grinding. His objective was not to kill businesses, but to keep them alive, to bring the child through measles with as few complications as possible.

One day in 1934 a telephone call came to Graham Towers on a holiday. Clifford Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, wished him to see Prime Minister R. B. Bennett. Towers was subsequently appointed Governor of the Bank of Canada when there was as yet only the law creating the central bank, but no staff—not even stationery. Bank of Canada started at a time when good men were easier to find than they have been since. The choice seems to have been excellent, since most of the chiefs have been kept. Today many of them are on loan to Government for various special economic organizations in connection with the war. The Bank then thought by some to be a "fifth wheel", proved to be anything but, even in peace time. Had we not had it going by the outbreak of war, we should have been in an awful fix. Foreign exchange control and government financing of the war have admittedly been done in this country with imagination and forthrightness seldom equalled. For this we owe the Bank's Governor the gratitude of the country.

Those who worry their minds about the variety of financial policies, radical and otherwise, that Canada might pursue, would be interested in Graham Towers' view of the central banker's ethics. So long as the policy to be adopted by any government is truly explained to the people and the majority of the people indicate that they wish it carried out, the central banker, like other civil servants, would be correct in putting it into force. If a Government misinformed the public, as did Germany in 1924-5, about its policy, then the **central banker should resign.**

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Today's University Students Facing Tomorrow's World

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

UNIVERSITY students are not untried visionaries after all. At least, sixteen student delegates to a three-day conference of western universities, held recently at Edmonton, said some pretty realistic things about the future of Canada's higher education. Even the innocuous conference topic—"The Universities in the Post-war Period"—e m e r g e d clothed with meaning. The findings of the conference have therefore been both a surprise to participants and a revelation to observors.

The conference's attitude was most conservative. Instead of groping after unattainable ideals, it assumed at the outset that university education is adequate. Any change must come with the students, not with the system itself. It played down the idea that university graduates are "natural-born" leaders, pointing out they must not hold themselves aloof from average society but must learn to work with it on its own terms. The conference decided, too, that the schools could afford to stiffen their standards in keeping with the demands of university study.

Conducted on the traditional seminar pattern, the conference was guided by four prominent Alberta educationalists, each of whom made a formal address, then presided over ensuing discussion.

President Robert Newton of the university surveyed the various fields of endeavor open to students. Dean of Agriculture R. D. Sinclair, a Canadian delegate to the Hot Springs Food Conference last year, told of Canadian agriculture and world planning. Alberta's Minister of Education, Solon Low, discussed trends in Canadian elementary education, while Dr. Hillerud of the Extension Department put in a plea for widening university services to the community.

Significantly, Dr. Newton placed politics at the head of his list of careers for graduates. But the delegates immediately recognized university education as being more suitable for training men and women to the civil service. Although they passed a recommendation that universities should adopt courses in politics, the delegates felt politics required special talents the university was in no position to furnish.

Revealing that before the war Canada spent less than 20 cents *per capita* on scientific research, as against Russia's three dollars, Dr. Newton said a huge opportunity lay before science graduates—if Canada was willing to pay for their efforts. Speaking as he was at the future hub of the world's airways, the president believed students in political science and commerce should look for careers connected with Canada's postwar trade. The delegates were much more in favor of sound careers like these than they were of a precarious existence in politics.

Nevertheless, Dr. Newton threw down a challenge: "We must not sell our democratic birthright for a mess of bureaucracy." In accepting the challenge the delegates did not say how they would carry it through without participating in politics, but, in an age of growing state control, they did exhibit an encouraging tendency to democratic individualism.

The same individualism manifested itself in Dean Sinclair's address. Using the Hot Springs gathering as an illustration of how men of goodwill can meet together and overcome difficult problems, he hoped universities went on producing such men. Only such men, able to confer in harmony, can lay world troubles at rest. And such men distrust compulsion, regulation and bureaucracy, preferring to put their faith in democracy.

The liveliest discussion followed Solon Low's address. Despite his able defence of the school system generally, the delegates were not satisfied with present school standards. Some of them were aghast at the manner in which university entrance qualifications are being relaxed. Others criticized the trend towards purely vocational training.

Mr. Low agreed with their sentiments, but pointed out he was a creature of the people. If public opinion demanded more practical training in the schools, he was obliged to make it available. The delegates assured him, however, that the universities would not yield to pressure in this regard. The public must realize, they said, that present trends in school education are out of line with continuing trends in university education.

Why, for instance, were Greek and Latin not made compulsory courses in the schools? A solid classical education, the delegates affirmed, had no substitute as preparation for economic, historical or scientific studies in the university.

"But are we to live in the past or the present?" asked a former school teacher from Saskatchewan.

"The past is the only sure index to the present—and the future," countered a former B.C. school teacher.

Even medical and engineering students among the delegates supported classical education. Too, they favored courses like the University of Toronto's "humanistic social studies" as a foundation for all university work.

Today's students in tomorrow's world, the conference discovered, will face circumstances very like those existing at present. Society will still be competitive, because very few Canadians sincerely wish socialism or any system which would cut into free enterprise. The mere suggestion, for example, that the government could employ all engineers on construction projects drew spirited protests from all delegates. Someone mentioned collective farming, and was not even flattered with a reply. The confidence most delegates held in the present social order was implicit, and they were more concerned with fitting the university to this order than doing the reverse.

Although it did not set out to make educational history, the conference is perhaps the first time in Canada that representative students from four universities discussed higher education in its more technical aspects. Most of the delegates were undergraduates, yet they demonstrated the same thoughtful restraint in discussion as the graduates and professors who were present. At no point in all the deliberations was an irresponsible statement made. This should prove gratifying to those who look upon universities as the hotbed of anything but reason.

DONALD A. C. MCGILL.

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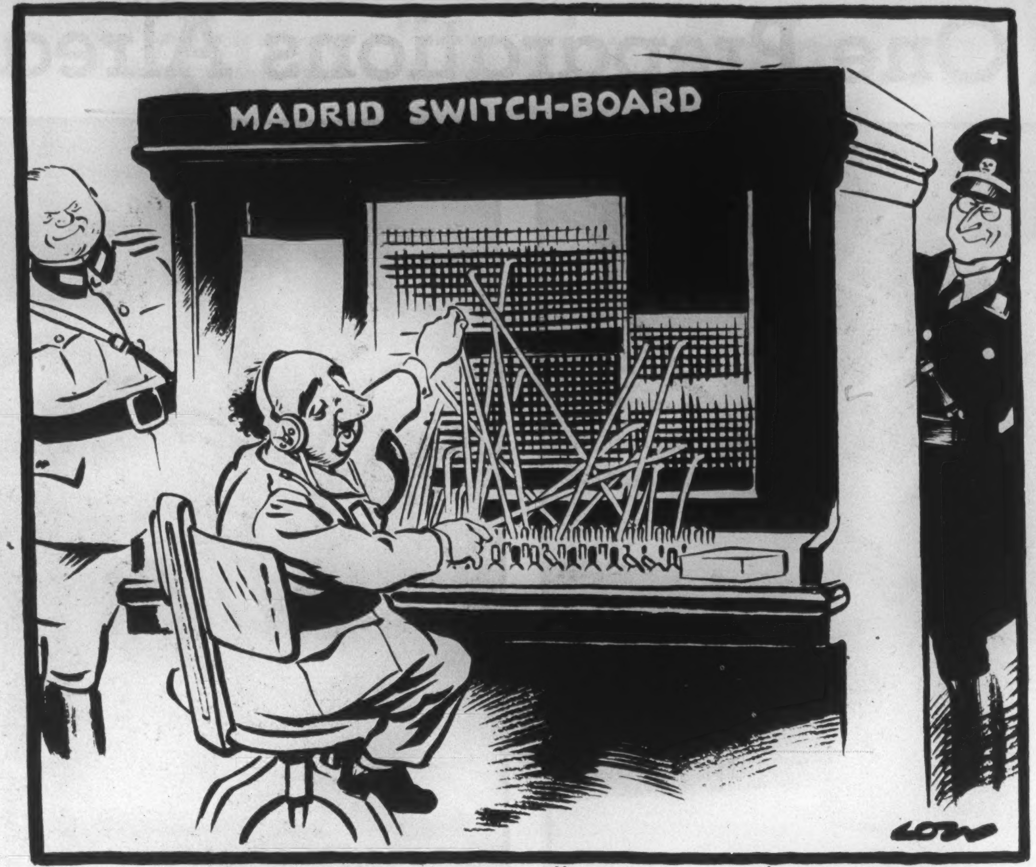
The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

that that withdrawal means that the Republicans are about to move over towards isolationism. The proper counter-move is for the Democrats to come out frankly and vigorously for international co-operation, and thus to endeavor to alienate from the Republicans that very considerable body of Republican feeling which believes that the United States can no longer stay out of world affairs.

The fight is likely to be one of the most savage in the history of American politics, and the isolationists are calculating upon making the most ruthless use of the casualty lists which will inevitably be coming in from Europe long before the votes are polled. Father Coughlin has resumed his activities, and is busy expanding an already enormous organization for supplying "easy peace" propaganda to the relatives of the American forces. Col. McCormick is all ready to prove that the Japanese are America's only real enemy. Dr. Goebbels can be relied upon to make the best possible use of all these circumstances. American democracy is a very difficult system to operate through a prolonged and exhausting war.



"ARGENTINA? SI, SI, MEIN FÜHRER.......YOU'RE THROUGH"

Vichy's Punishment

THE more extravagant elements of the French-Canadian press have shown their hand rather clearly in their discussion of the death sentence on the Vichy Minister, M. Pucheu. *L'Action Catholique* was admirably restrained in its comment and *Le Canada* frankly approved of the sentence, while the large circulation sheets as usual refrained from expressing any clear editorial opinion. But in many of the smaller papers the execution was described as an assassination, and Pucheu was represented as a hero who died in the defence of the true ideals of Catholic France. Some of these are papers which a week or two before had pronounced similar eulogies on a well-known Quebec Fascist who recently died in internment.

It is obvious that a newspaper which supported the Vichy regime can hardly, unless it assumes that its readers have no memory at all, approve of the execution of an important member of that regime for actions performed in his official capacity. Nevertheless we should have supposed that the more intelligent of these papers would have realized by now that they were supporting not only the side of the enemies of Canada, but also a beaten side, which will now have to pay the penalty for having made terms with Germany. Newspapers which approved of the regime of Petain, Laval and Pucheu cannot escape the responsibility of having approved also of all the murders committed by, or with the connivance of, that regime. Nothing short of a German victory—the victory which the regime expected—could have justified those murders. That victory has not materialized, and the Vichy press in Canada might well begin being thankful that it will not be called upon to bear any share of the punishment which will fall upon the Vichy regime and its supporters as France is progressively freed.

A Loose Practice

IT IS a great pleasure to us to welcome Premier George Drew to the ranks of those who believe that provincial legislatures should not pass resolutions dealing with matters outside the jurisdiction of the province. Confronted with a Labor-Progressive resolution for a memorial to Ottawa urging an increase in the civilian clothing allowance for active service soldiers, Mr. Drew said that if it were a matter for provincial jurisdiction he would support it with argument and by his vote. But, he said, "a loose practice has grown up that permits resolutions to be adopted here on matters outside the jurisdiction of the House, . . . matters that are the exclusive province of the Dominion. It doesn't mean that we are not concerned with the problem dealt with in the resolution. We are. But the place for it is the House of Commons, not a provincial Assembly."

It is admirable to have the Premier of Ontario on record to the effect that passing resolutions about matters in other jurisdictions is "a loose practice". SATURDAY NIGHT has been arguing that contention, with no support at all from either Mr. Drew or Mr. Hepburn, for a long time. We welcome new recruits to any cause to which we are devoted, and Mr. Drew is the kind of recruit of whom any cause can be justly proud.

A New Will Rogers

THE Empire Club of Toronto performed a useful service in sponsoring the second appearance in Canada of a young man who is obviously destined to play an important part in the politics of the United States. The first Canadian appearance of the Hon. Will Rogers, Jr., U.S. Congressman from California, was some years ago in Vancouver, in the capacity of a debater for his university against a team from the University of British Columbia, which goes to show that inter-college debating is a good way of bringing promising young men to the front.

Mr. Rogers will never be seriously over-shadowed by the memory of his much beloved father. He is a young man of strong convictions, based on the characteristic Rogers commonsense. He realizes, from the dual vantage-point of his youth and his Pacific Coast constituency, the radically changed nature of the Pacific world of the future. It is doubtful whether any more forward-looking speech has been uttered since the war began before any Canadian audience.

Mr. Rogers, although a Congressman, is in his country's active service and will shortly return to his military duties, and we take it that he probably represents the best thinking of that part of the American citizenry which is fighting the war. He has much in common with the little group of able service men who have recently distinguished themselves in the Canadian House of Commons. These are the men whom this continent will have to listen to very carefully after the war, and we feel more encouraged for the world's future by their speeches than by most of the oratory of our Elder Statesmen.

THE LAST PARTING

By NATHANIEL A. BENSON

(In Memory of C.G.D.R.)

"GOOD-BYE, old chap! Lord love you!"
That was all. . .
All of my old friend's last farewell to me,
There in the dark chill night, in the flat square
Yellow light of the street-lamps, with a faint
Dogged misted moon above the ancient buildings
Where twenty years had felt our friendship grow.
A warm and hearty clasp of his rugged hand,
Still strong past eighty . . . last he turned to wave,
Coat open, scarfless, black eyeglass-cord fluttering,
Courtly as always, waving his worn black Homburg,
And I saw him standing there. And now no more,
Not any more, not in the longest day,
Nor on the longest street, nor in my long, long thoughts,
Will he come back and walk our ways again. . .
That was forever, that last deep farewell.
He has gone back, his old heroic dust
Easily mingling and forever mixt
With his deep-loved and long-lost Tantramar.

He fought the strange, the lonely life-long fight,
Not always good, not always wholly wise,
That greatness fights with life that it may not
Be sucked down deep or stamped in common mould.
For over eighty years, this man of courage
Had shouldered off the fetters forged by custom;
This man of antique mould who did the things
That most of us half-dream, and cannot do.
He paid full price and earned the harsh reward
Even in death, even when his course was run,
Of living as we earth-bound fearful folk
Would never dare to live. He knew the heights,
The depths, the lonely and unfriended depths,
The soaring mountain peaks of pure achievement,
The rare dim crags where greatness climbs alone.

He was a poet, that above all things,
Poet of life and love, of deed and dream,
Dreamer who traced through interstellar space
The pathless reaches of uncharted suns;
Back into time he delved: Cro-Magnon days
When Man's first fires were lighted, he was there;
The whirling Systems, and the frailest flower,
These ranked alike with him; he *knew* them well;
He gave the glacial Berg a beating heart,
He filled its chill cathedral with the deep
Clear depth of his own spirit bright with thought.
The vasty, dim, translunary old things,
Past secrets, future dreams of gods and men,
Deep speculations on the heart of things,
And on those deepest, in the human heart;
These were his provinces, his wonted trails,
His long familiar paths, his trodden ways.
Small wonder, then, that all the petty routes
Mapped here by custom and man's lesser laws
Scarce grazed his consciousness, and when they did
Were snapped like threads. This man had other things,
For beacons he had other deeper guides;
Some half-heard music, some strange half-glimpsed shores,
Coasts of eternity and legendary islands,
Realms of the past, kingdoms of gods-to-be,
Feet of the wild rushing down moon-raked paths,
Fury of tempests bursting from the zenith,
These were his dark familiars—these long known
To the eyes of him who peered far forth and *saw*,
Saw in the darkness all we cannot see
Glimpsed behind noonday all we cannot dream,
Heard in the silence, footfalls stealthy or huge,
Listened and caught the Goat-foot piping near,
Sailed with the Heroes in the long dark ship,
Bent to the long-sweeping oar, fared out beyond
The Pillars of Hercules, glimpsed the Hesperides,
Grounded his keel upon the Happy Islands.
Kin to Odysseus, wanderer all his life,
Brother to sweet Theocritus who sang
For song's pure sake alone—to please himself.

This was a poet, great of soul and mind,
Open his heart to all whoever knocked,
Unlatched in love and friendship; none who came
Passed empty-handed from his curious door.
This was a poet, princely in all his gifts;
Forth has he gone, before his peers to stand:
On that far shore I doubt not he can hear
The eldest genius of his god-like line
Say: "Welcome, worthy heart, come stand with us;
To be a poet is to laugh to scorn
The last fell thrust that darkling Fate can give."

The Passing Show

THE agitators for the secession of North-Western Ontario claim that Queen's Park is too far away. They not only want to elect their representatives, they want to hear them howl.

•

British holders of Alberta bonds have given Premier Manning a strong invitation to send representatives to London. The purposes of the invitation are not so much social as credit.

•

Basic English has been turned down by an Allied Commission until it is in general use in the present English-speaking world. Basically, it has been said not to come until we go to it.

•

The good word is out that penicillin will soon be available for civilians. And now we'll be able to find out if mould cures as much as is claimed and tastes as bad as it looks.

•

"If the drift of youth towards immorality and crime is to be stopped, mothers must do the stopping."—J. Edgar Hoover.

Well, father can do some stropping.

•

Just for the Duration

The year's at the spring, we'll agree.
The day's at the morn (DST).
I rise in the dark,
Ahead of the lark—
The snail's on the thorn, believe *me!*
E.K.

•

"Silence is the settled policy of our State Department."—Clare Booth Luce.

Yes, no Luce talk at all.

•

The government has really started economizing. It has abolished the office of Director General of Economy in the R.C.A.F.

•

A CCF reader writes that some of the Social Credit people who attended the Toronto convention looked to him like social debits.

•

NAVY LIEUT. PAINTS GLORIOUS BIG WAVE
Headline in Toronto *Star*.

Yes, but liquid or female?

•

As part of the Latin American goodwill program, Boy Scout leaders from the southern continent are being trained in the United States. Which gives us the title for the history of twentieth century diplomacy; "From Bare Knees to Knee Breeches".

•

It is promised that in the DC-4 the TCA will cross Canada in eight hours. And every minute of it will make Mr. Drew crosser.

•

Osteopathic services are now allowed as an income tax medical deduction. And the chiropractors believe that if they can rub out a few more wrinkles they may get in under the wire too.

•

SATURDAY NIGHT thinks that if a Hansard were kept of the Ontario Legislature proceedings the members would speak with a greater sense of responsibility and dignity. Ever read the Ottawa Hansard?—Ottawa *Journal*.

Yes, brother; but we live in Toronto, and we have also attended the Ontario Legislature.

•

Variable Religions

Said an elder, deep in the Southern Seas,
"Religious duty inspires my hope
To tan the heads of our enemies
And string them on a rope.

"And anyone who opposes me
Has a spirit of weakness, dull and sick,
A lack of awe for our family-tree.
I call him a heretic.

"And as for foreigners, pale of face,
Who walk the world as fools, untaught
In the deeper things of our master-race,
Their views I have never sought."

So maybe the erudite who plan
For a perfumed world divinely sweet,
May find the religious views of man
A difficult thing to meet.
J. E. M.

•

A British magician complains that Labor Minister Bevin knows as much about the vanishing woman stunt as he does. Every time the magician gets a woman trained for the act, Bevin makes her vanish into war work. Bevin probably won't stop until he has learned how to saw a woman in half and put her into two jobs.

•

Germany's satellite nations are changing into set-alight nations.

Million and One Preparations Already Made . . .

Railways for the road to Berlin and men trained to lay and maintain them are ready now.

Packing for the big "move." These panniers carry supplies to be dropped by parachute.

Filling the army's bread basket is the job of mobile field bakeries, self-contained units, which operate near the front.

By James A. Melville

MOST people realize that behind the moving into battle of Britain's armies throughout the world there is a complex organization — generally termed "The War Office"—which ensures that each man has his clothes, his food, and his bullets. Few have any idea of the men and the network who, for instance, are today supplying the British forces fighting in Italy, while they plan the necessities for the armies that will soon invade the Continent from the West.

For it takes between a year and eighteen months to equip an army for overseas, and the precise nature of the "Second Front" must have been decided long ago, before the Quarter Master General to the Forces, General Sir Thomas Riddell-Webster, got down to the job of making it feasible in a material sense.

When the Army Council has decided the size and nature of the force, Sir Thomas and his assistants—Vice Q.M.G. Major-General R. P. B. Naylor, and Deputy Q.M.G. (Army Equipment) have to order everything necessary. They are concerned with 750,000 different items, and spend an average of £3,000,000 every day.

Sir Thomas, a British Staff Captain in the last war, became famous among the troops as the man who said "A spoiled meal is a crime—shoot the cooks!" To-day his problems are fantastically numerous, since he must equip armies to fight in any climate, over vast distances, and at high speed.

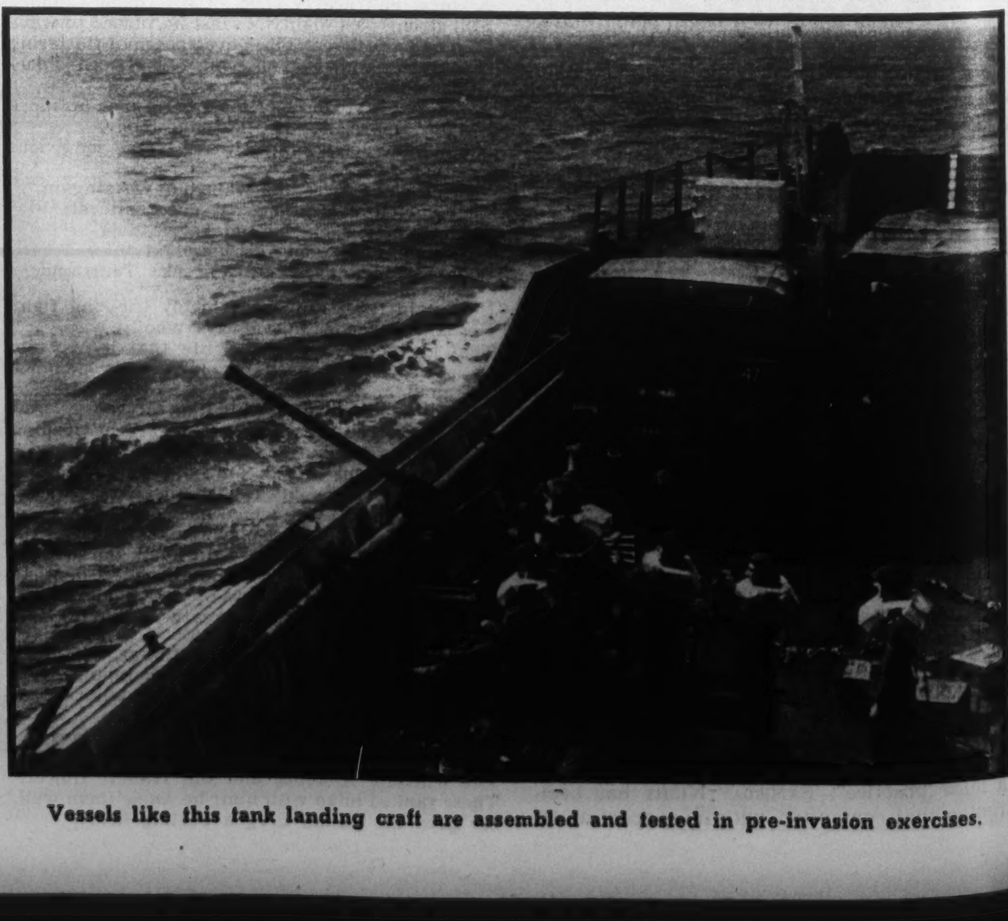
When he has consulted with the Director of Army Requirements on the general Government Allocations Board, orders are placed with the war factories for what cannot be drawn from the current Army stores. Meanwhile the training staff will have been assembling the army and training it. Soon equipment begins to flow in.

The chief of the Royal Army Service Corps has to find all food, gasoline, oil, and he has some pretty big larders to draw from. There are a million acres of wheat in England alone, ear-marked for the British Army, while he has hundreds of supply depots all over the country.

SIXTY per cent of all shipping space for war purposes is occupied by gasoline, oil, and lubricants.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps, headed by Major-General L. H. Williams, supplies tanks, vehicles, guns, small arms, radio, spare parts, barrack equipment, clothing, and general stores. They have one depot two hundred feet below ground, with the world's longest

Along this mile-long conveyor belt comes ammunition from a depot, 200 feet underground.



Vessels like this tank landing craft are assembled and tested in pre-invasion exercises.

. . . As Allies Equip Their Armies for "D" Day

Once at sea, naval guns keep watch and batteries of "heavies" provide covering fire . . .

. . . as landing craft approach the beach, and troops splash through the shallows to shore.

British War Office Photos

conveyor belt—a mile—to bring ammunition to the surface.

Many men from big peacetime firms have been included in the organization of the RAOC and RASC to organize supplies, but even when everything is present there is the task of moving it all to the docks.

THE Royal Engineers under Major-General C. J. S. King has built the special railways that serve the depots—one is four square miles and deals with all tanks and wireless in the army. They link up about fifteen large central ordnance depots (some of which have nearly 100-sub-units), which handle thousands of tons of equipment a week. They also build docks and roads where necessary. Technical maintenance is undertaken by the Army's newest Corps, The Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Once everything is in existence the Director of Movements is called in. When one realizes that it takes about eighty trains to move a division, his problem of co-ordinating transport of stores from the depots to the ports can be appreciated. He is the man who must get everything rapidly to the front line.

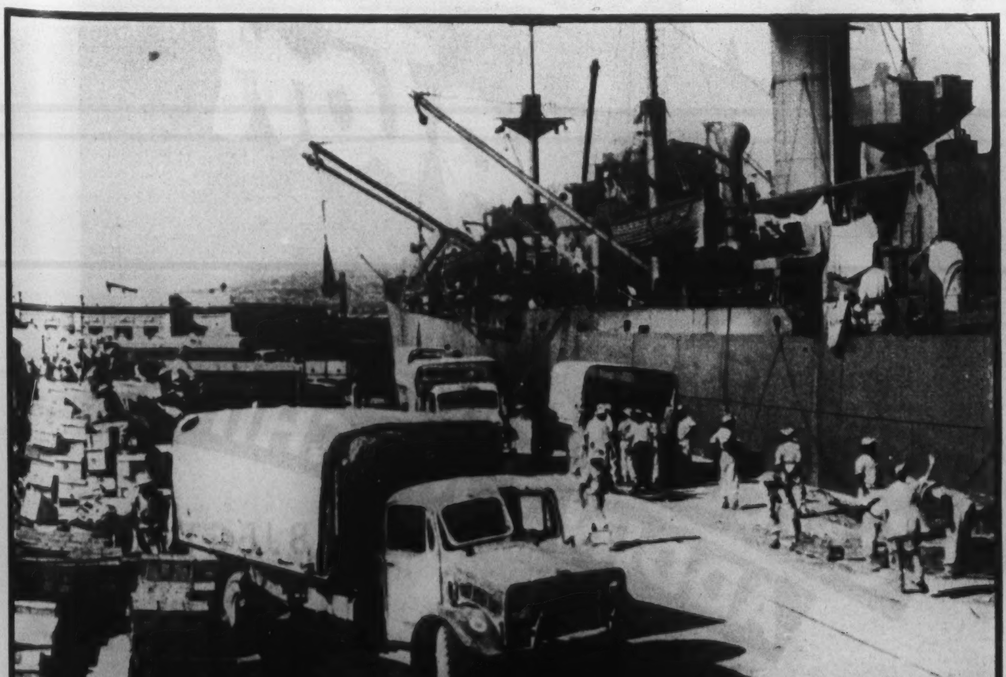
Royal Engineers working on War Department railways come under the Director of Transportation, who may have to send a whole railway, lines, wagons, locomotives and staff overseas with an army. He works closely in with the Director of Fortifications and Works, actually in charge of road and dock building.

At the ports the Ministry of War Transport takes over the task of moving men and supplies, the Admiralty and Air Ministry provide the escorts. High officials of all three Ministries meet daily to co-ordinate the work. A great number of men concerned with transport are drawn from civil life, where they had experience of running the great public utility undertakings of Britain.

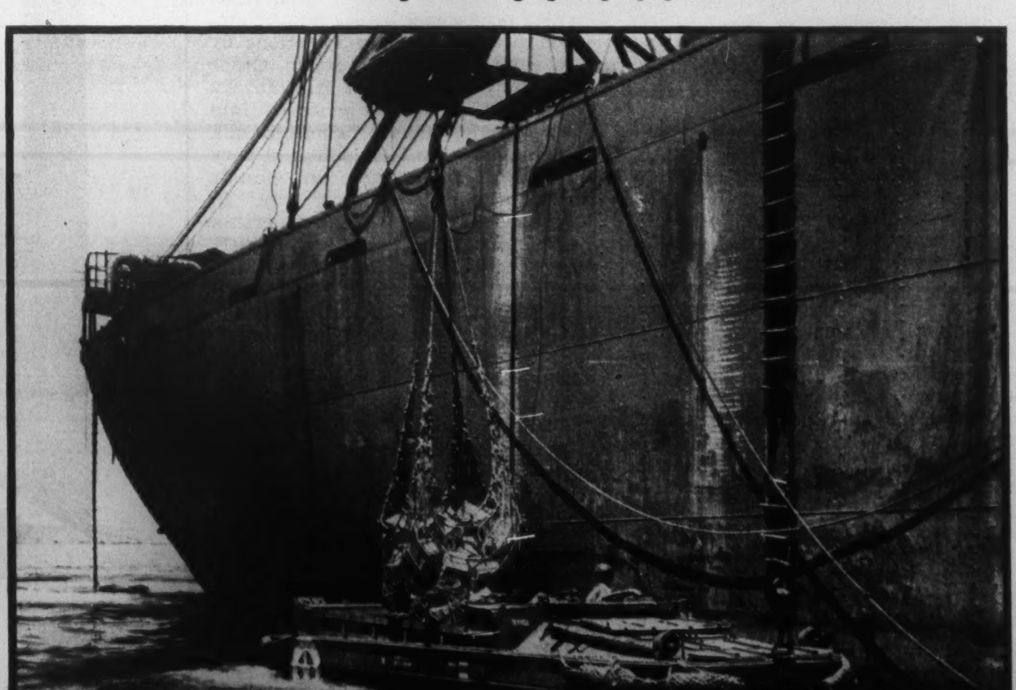
YOU never hear much about all these men; the Army machine runs very smoothly on the whole, but even when the troops have sailed, the job is not over. For at regular intervals replacements for everything have to be sent, spare parts, more oil, petrol, everything must be repeated. If the tempo of battle has been hot previous calculations have to be revised.

At the other end the whole organization is duplicated on a smaller scale.

In realistic dress rehearsals for "D" day, troops get the hang of hustling fighting equipment ashore in record time.



Once the beachhead is established supply-laden ships can pull into the docks and unload.



"Ducks" save time, for they can deliver loads from ships off-shore straight to inland dumps.

The Commonwealth Ought to Speak With One Voice

By VINCENT HARLOW

In this, his second of two articles on Commonwealth relations, Mr. Harlow, who is Rhodes Professor of Imperial History at London University, puts forward a case for a permanent Empire Council or Secretariat.

Pointing to Australia and New Zealand he shows that the Empire is already forming strong regional co-ordination and believes that a permanent Commonwealth body of some kind is a natural supplement. Mr. Harlow's first article appeared last week.

IN MY previous article I analyzed the basic principles on which Mr. Curtin's recent proposals for a standing Empire Council must be judged. Let us now consider whether a permanent Empire Council or Secretariat in any form is likely to prove practicable.

It is not the purpose of this article to try to anticipate what the forthcoming Conference of Prime Ministers may recommend, but certain important developments are taking place which have a direct bearing on the problem and which we cannot afford to ignore.

The Governments of Australia and New Zealand have concluded a joint Conference at Canberra. The principal features of the Agreement which was signed by the representatives of the two governments were as follows: The contracting governments claim full responsibility for policing or sharing in the policing of such areas in the South-west and South Pacific as may be decided within the framework of a general system of world security. A regional zone of defence, based on Australia and New Zealand and covering the arc of islands north-east of Australia to Western Samoa and the Cook Islands is set out.

It is further agreed that a Conference of Powers interested in the Pacific shall be called to exchange views on problems of security, post-war development and native welfare. On various matters of common concern such as the right to control their own immigration and commercial air routes, the two Governments agree to act vigorously and in concert, making their voices effectively heard both in London and in the sphere of international planning.

In a speech at the Conference Mr. Fraser, the New Zealand Prime Minister, said: "We would like to discuss closer liaison in defence between Australia, the United Kingdom and ourselves; and with the other Pacific Powers we would wish to be associated with the Commonwealth in their approach to the defence problems of the island-chain which lies to the north of both our countries. We are prepared to discuss at the forthcoming Prime Ministers' Conference in London the whole question of Colonial trusteeship and of an Advisory Regional Commission for Colonial and Native Administration."

Want Co-ordinated Policy

In fact, Australia and New Zealand have come out four-square for a fully co-ordinated policy between themselves and the Mother Country in matters affecting defence, foreign affairs and native administration and welfare in the region of the world where they live and where their immediate interests lie.

It is clear that they claim a fully co-ordinated authority in the formulation and control of policy for that region and are ready to shoulder a proportionate share of the burden. By insisting on a due voice in international planning (which is already theirs) they recognize their obligations as well as their rights as regards the Commonwealth and Empire as a whole and the world at large.

This idea of regional devolution within the Commonwealth, under which Britain and one or more of the Dominions would join together (in association with interested foreign powers) in organizing regional defence and in planning co-ordinated measures for the welfare of native peoples, has been widely advocated, notably by General Smuts.

Now as we have already seen, Canada and South Africa show no signs of welcoming Mr. Curtin's corollary of a central co-ordinating and planning body. South Africa is understandably absorbed in the vast and urgent problems of the African continent and any form of centralized Empire planning would almost certainly be opposed as subordinating South African interests.

Similarly, Canada might be reluctant to commit herself to an articulation of Empire policy which might make it more difficult for her to measure each step beforehand in the light of the policy of her great neighbor to the south.

Does the regional scheme offer possibilities? Surely South Africa is naturally interested for her own welfare and security in the future of the entire territory between her own northern borders and the Egyptian frontier. The boundaries of the intervening territories are almost all highly artificial, taking little or no account of tribal location or the direction of economic activity.

Divergence of Principle

It is true there is a divergence of principle between the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa as regards native policy. The former stands by the principle of partnership with the native Africans for the purpose of leading them on, stage by stage, towards self-government and social and economic self-reliance, whereas the latter—as a small white nation in a black continent—pursues a policy of fostering native improvement but excludes them from the more skilled occupations and from anything but a very indirect voice in government.

Co-operation is not in the least likely to cause this country to abandon or compromise its own principles; but a pooling of experience and co-ordinated effort between the United Kingdom on behalf of the East African territories, the Union and Southern Rhodesia could obviously be of the utmost benefit in fighting tropical diseases and pests (which know no frontiers), in improving through communications by rail, road and air, and so on. Other European Powers with African dependencies might well be drawn into such planning to the benefit of all.

In the Western Hemisphere a very significant experiment on similar lines is already well under way. In March 1942 the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was jointly established to advise the British and American Governments on social and economic problems affecting the Caribbean (or West Indian) area.

In order to avoid any possible misapprehension that the Commission was some sort of super-government, its advisory nature was stressed by both Powers. A British official (Sir Frank Stockdale) and an American are co-chairmen. Its declared purpose is to encourage and strengthen "social and economic cooperation between the U.S.A. and its possessions and bases in the area and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the same area."

The Commission was to concern itself "primarily with matters pertaining to labor, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare, finance, economics and related subjects." It has just issued its first report. No one who reads that report, knowing something of the grave social and economic problems of the West Indian Islands, can fail to realize that this joint Anglo-American effort is producing results which neither Power could have achieved by itself.

At the same time, neither Government is tied by the Commission, and Sir Frank Stockdale, as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the British West Indies, in that capacity works under the exclusive direction of the British Government.

Is there not a nucleus and a precedent here for perhaps a wider collaboration in which Canada might profitably take part?

The British Commonwealth and Empire has won deserved respect and admiration throughout the world for the flexibility of its methods in giving effect to its basic principles.

Vast Opportunities

It may be that the United Kingdom and the Australasian dominions will develop a particularly close partnership in the South Pacific and that other regional groups will have varying terms of reference.

In any case, a regional system offers vast opportunities, and in accumulation it would mightily strengthen the coherence of the Commonwealth within itself—for how in practice could a Pacific group (for example) remain isolated from an Indian Ocean group?—and it would also give added weight to Commonwealth views in international planning.

A standing Empire Council or Secretariat may or may not emerge at this stage. The necessary cohesion may be attained along a different line of approach. The vital and urgent need is that the Commonwealth and Empire should speak with one voice in the fundamental issues of defence, foreign affairs and world trade and finance. Direct and intimate channels of consultation already exist, and the required unity of direction can be achieved, provided that there is the will.

In the post-war world of "Titans" as Lord Halifax said recently in Toronto, Britain by herself (and still less isolated Dominions) cannot expect to play their rightful part. "We can only play it as a Commonwealth, united, vital and coherent."

Repeat Business

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

With Freedom from Want Goes Much Non-Freedom from Taxes

By G. C. WHITTAKER

CANADIANS who, with varying degrees of cheerfulness, have been paying pretty close to if not in some cases actually the world's highest personal income taxes in the belief that the money cost of freedom would be sufficiently liquidated at the end of the war to allow them substantial relief from the strain have been making the mistake of counting the cost of only one freedom, freedom from enslavement and other consequences of defeat. They have been overlooking our commitment to some other freedoms, including freedom from want for everybody. The oversight will bring a rude awakening when the war is over unless they raise their sights and brace themselves now for what is ahead.

Our government did not subscribe to the Atlantic Charter with its tongue in its cheek. It is quite serious about all the freedoms promised by the Charter, at least as far as Canadians are concerned. Unfortunately the Charter says nothing about freedom from heavy tax burdens. This is readily understandable. Underwriting of other freedoms makes this particular freedom impossible.

Cost?

The government is preparing to underwrite freedom from want for Canadians through its social security program. It has committed itself to certain social security measures. None of these measures for ensuring Canadians against want has been reduced to terms sufficiently definite to permit the cost to be estimated closely. But if these measures are to be more than token measures, mere gestures, it is obvious that their cost will permit little if any reduction in the taxes of individual Canadians after the war.

Quite a few people in Ottawa have been attempting cost calculations on these measures. These vary considerably, in the absence of specifications. Taking what might be regarded as the mean of these calculations, which allows plenty of margin either way, it becomes clear that Mr. Ilsley or his postwar successors in the Ministry of Finance will be presenting annual budgets which will not fall far short of, if they do not equal or exceed, our current war budgets which provide for roughly half the cost of the war in addition to the cost of civil government.

The government is committed to family allowances for dependent children, the so-called baby bonuses, to health insurance on a national scale, to more generous old age pensions, to a subsidized price floor for farm products. Pensions and other benefits after demobilization for those who served in the three armed services have to be provided before anything else. Unemployment insurance is to be extended at further cost to the treasury.

Roughly $1,150,000,000

Rough figures on the cost of family allowances mainly vary from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, although some are outside these limits both ways. For our simple and unpleasant purpose let us take a middle figure of $350,000,000. Those responsible for the particular version of national health insurance currently before Parliament have placed the cost at $250,000,000 exclusive of compulsory contributions from the insured. Other amateur mathematicians add anything up to $100,000,000. Let's say $300,000,000. A farm prices floor can hardly be sustained for less than $100,000,000 and the cost could easily be more. The cost of enlargements in old age pensions being considered is placed at a minimum of $50,000,000. To round out unemployment insurance along proposed lines will probably require a similar sum. What appears to be a reasonable guess as to the cost of benefits for war veterans exclusive of war-end gratuities and bonuses based on length and place of service is $300,000,000. The total of these medium calculations is $1,150,000,000.

This corresponds closely enough for our purposes with the amount Mr. Ilsley is now taking from the people to pay roughly half of our war costs as we go along. And it doesn't cover everything in the way of postwar freedoms for the people contemplated by the government. To be taken into account are the costs of freedom from ignorance, to be provided by a national education assistance scheme, and of freedom from idleness through whatever national undertakings are necessary to supplement the efforts of private enterprise to ensure full employment. Keeping on this way, and not forgetting the approximate $500,000,000 which is the non-war cost of government now, you arrive without any trouble at all at a postwar budget of $2,500,000,000.

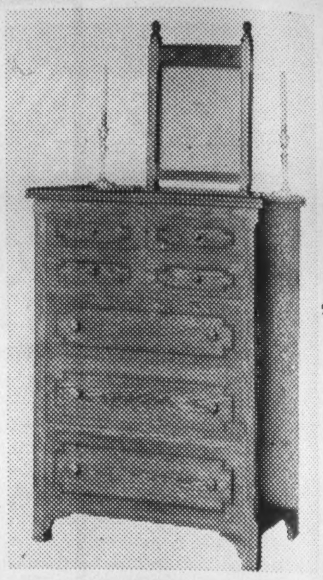
More from Personal Tax

It is to be hoped that readers of these letters are still "able to take it," for the depressing tale is not yet told. In his wartime budgets the Minister of Finance extracts a considerable portion of needed revenue from business through very high corporation income taxes and excess profits taxes ranging to 100%. In the interest of the national economy these taxes on business will have to be heavily reduced as soon as the war ends. If the budget continues into the peace at the wartime level, huge sums which are now taken from business will have to come from some other source. If you can suggest any other source than the pockets of the payers of personal income tax there is a place waiting for you at the head of the class.

With all its wisdom the James Reconstruction Committee, which pondered the prospective postwar problems of the nation for two or three years, could suggest no other. Recognizing that if business was to have the means and the incentive for doing its part in national readjustment and advancement it must be largely freed from its present tax load, the committee's advice to the government was to keep the back of the individual taxpayer bent as low as it is now and perhaps even a little lower by shifting the load to him.

In view of the inherent tendencies and predilections of government economists as they have been so painfully manifest during the war, it is quite unlikely that they will be moved by sympathy for the taxpayer to offer any counter-proposals. And it would be folly to count on political considerations prompting the government to tender-heartedness. The government in this matter cannot have its cake and eat it. If it makes its social security measures sufficiently deep and broad to win it the support of sections of the electorate it cannot turn around and court the favor of other sections of the electorate by relieving them of the cost.

The postwar world may turn out to be as new and as brave as some people think it will be, but it looks as if the individual taxpayer will have a hard time lifting his head enough to see much of it.



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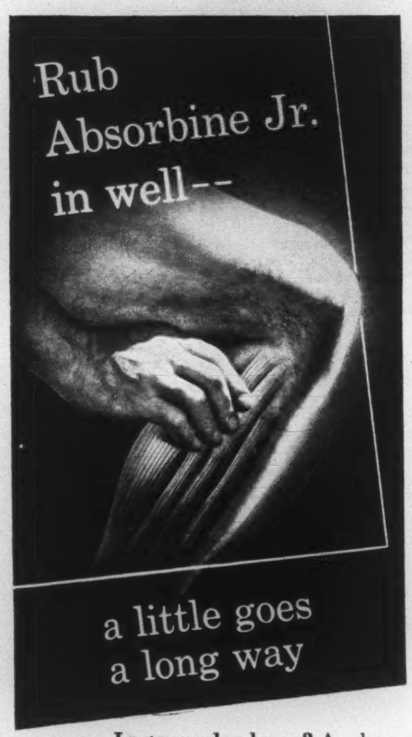

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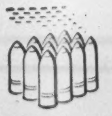

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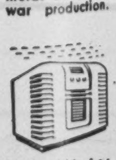

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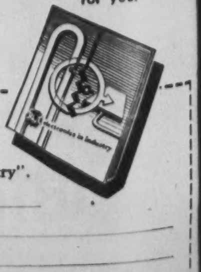

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Social Credit Has a Gospel, a Creed and a Very Satisfactory Devil

By B. K. SANDWELL

TORONTO knows little about Social Credit, and Social Crediters know little about Toronto. Otherwise they would not have thought that they could get a decent-sized audience in Massey Hall without running a single advertisement in that day's papers and without even painting a sign to hang up in front of the hall. In the great open spaces of Alberta entertainment is so rare that people will come miles to hear a passably good political speech; in Toronto it is so overdone that it is hard to lure them out even to listen to the greatest statesmen of the land. So it was really no reason for surprise that only about five hundred people assembled last Thursday, especially as there was no band and apparently no paid claque. Also, we greatly fear, nine-tenths of the population of Toronto had never heard of any of the speakers.

The question is, will the Social Crediters learn anything from this relative failure? For if they can learn how to go after them, there may quite easily be a good many thousands of the total electorate of Toronto, ready to be gathered into the Social Credit fold. But we hasten to add that we doubt very much whether the Social Crediters can learn how to handle the voters of a place like Toronto; so far they are a rural party with rural methods.

Best Slogans of All

Let nobody think, however, that the present-day Social Credit party is merely the $25-a-month bunch of revivalists whom Aberhart led into the Promised Land in Alberta so many years ago. They are far less crude, far less Bible-thumping, and far more serious and earnest about their gospel. And they have the best slogans of any party on the horizon today. They appear to have ditched Major Douglas completely; he was not once mentioned in Massey Hall that Thursday night. It may be that he is reserved for the insiders, who can be trusted to interpret him properly; at any rate he is not turned loose on the general public. The work of Major Douglas is an economic theory, supported by argument; you can believe it or disbelieve it according as the argument strikes you. What the Social Crediters of today are preaching is a gospel, and you are either converted or not converted, but it is not a matter of argument, it is a matter of seeing the light. Like all gospels, it is a revelation.

Mr. Blackmore, who speaks with a good deal of reverential hush, spoke of Social Credit not as a political party but as "a group of people banded together who *understand.*" He did not even specify what they understand, but it was clear that it is the sinfulness of the present economic set-up with its quantities of debt. Debt is the cardinal sin according to the Social Crediters. Our money represents a debt, and it ought not to. "Mortgages, bonds, instalments, need not be!" said Mr. Solon Low, who is reported to be trying to sell some more bonds of the Province of Alberta and having some trouble in doing so, the already existing bonds being serviced at only half of the rate called for by the contract. Nobody should owe anybody anything, seems to be the present platform of the party. Bankers, who deal in debt, are the enemies of the people, and politicians who allow the bankers to deal in debt, and help them to collect it, are enemies also.

In the ward of a Casualty Clearing Station close to the front line in Italy, "The Lady with the Lamp—1944" carries this car inspection lamp as she moves among the wounded.

Where it Meets the CCF

That, however, is not the more glamorous part of the policy. The real appeal, to people who suffered through the unemployment of the Great Depression and are now seeing full employment effected by nothing more than the pressures of war, is the slogan: "Whatever is physically possible must be made financially possible." While the old parties are guardedly intimating that they hope they can maintain at least a reasonably high level of employment after the war, the two new parties, the Socialists and the Social Crediters, unite in the demand that production shall be maintained on an adequate scale and that the goods produced shall be distributed so that everybody will have at least a reasonable living. This is obviously an extremely appealing policy.

It is on the means by which this condition is to be brought about that the Socialists and the Social Crediters are at war. The Socialists propose to attain it by state operation of most if not all of the machinery of production, and while they are not fond of the term themselves they do not deny that this involves a rather substantial amount of regimentation. The Social Crediters offer to obtain their objective without any regimentation whatever. All they want to do is to eliminate the financial obstacles which, they claim, are all that stands between society and its natural objective of full production, or as they put it full utilization of resources. Distribute a purchasing power to which no debt is attached, they claim, and the thing is done, and with no loss of freedom by anybody.

Free for All

I do not claim to be one of the "group of people who understand", and I am certainly not banded together with the Social Crediters, so it may be that I am not fully enlightened as to their creed. But it seemed to me last week that they were contemplating the distribution of a modest share of the national income to everybody in the nation, just as a reward for being a Canadian. This is presumably the vestigial remnant of the $25 a month program of the Aberhart days. In a society in which debt, and consequently interest, have been abolished, this may not be so impossible as it sounds. We already pay large sums out of the national income to people whose claim to it is based solely on the fact that their ancestors abstained from spending their whole income; if we abolished their share we might be able to pay something like $25 a month to everybody whether he works or not. What incentive that would leave for the further saving of capital I am unable to imagine; but the Social Crediters apparently think that capital goods can be paid for by the issue of more debt-free money, so that nobody has to save for them anyhow.

If everybody were guaranteed an income, in virtue of his rights as a Canadian citizen, would everybody work in order to obtain more income? The Social Credit answer apparently is that nearly everybody would, and that those who wouldn't are hardly worth bothering about. This again is probably correct; after all, the adoption of the dole amounts to the abandonment of the old theory that men work merely to avoid starvation. The desire to "keep up with the Joneses" is a very compelling force, and the free-distribution income would be far below the Joneses' level. We are already becoming reconciled to family allowances, which are quite a step on the way to free-distribution incomes.

Intense Nationalists

But there is a very interesting corollary to this free-distribution-of-income business. The income is the result of citizenship, of nationality. It follows nationality becomes of enormous economic importance. A Canadian is somebody with whom we are willing to share the national income. We must therefore be immensely careful about the people whom we allow to become Canadians. The Social Crediters are violently and intensely nationalistic. (This is one of the reasons why they were able to attract a large delegation from the province of Quebec.) They hate finance because it is essentially international; money has no loyalties; it never swears allegiance to anybody. In some Social Crediters this attitude not unnaturally tends to anti-Semitism; the Jews are international and are supposed to have great influence in international finance.

The idea that the currency system of a nation should be in any way tied up with that of any other nation or group of nations infuriates the Social Crediters. The gold standard, and all the present-day proposals for an internationally managed currency, are just devices for taking away the control of the currency from the government of the nation and handing it over to the international financiers. The object of these financiers is to make purchasing power scarce, whereas the object of the Social Crediter is to make it abundant.

Social Credit thus has not only a gospel, a body of adepts "banded together" to preach that gospel, and a salvation which can be attained in this world; it has also a devil on whom to blame the ills of the world as it exists. It has some extremely eloquent preachers; the level of oratory at the Massey Hall meeting was far above that of the Bracken meeting of a few months ago. It has zeal and passion. It hasn't at present much money, and it doesn't know just how to tackle its job. It may get money, and it may learn.

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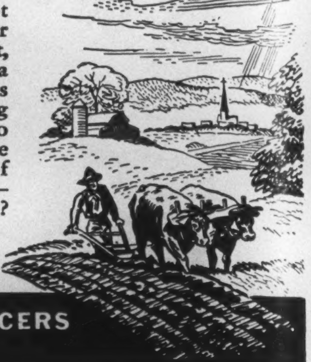

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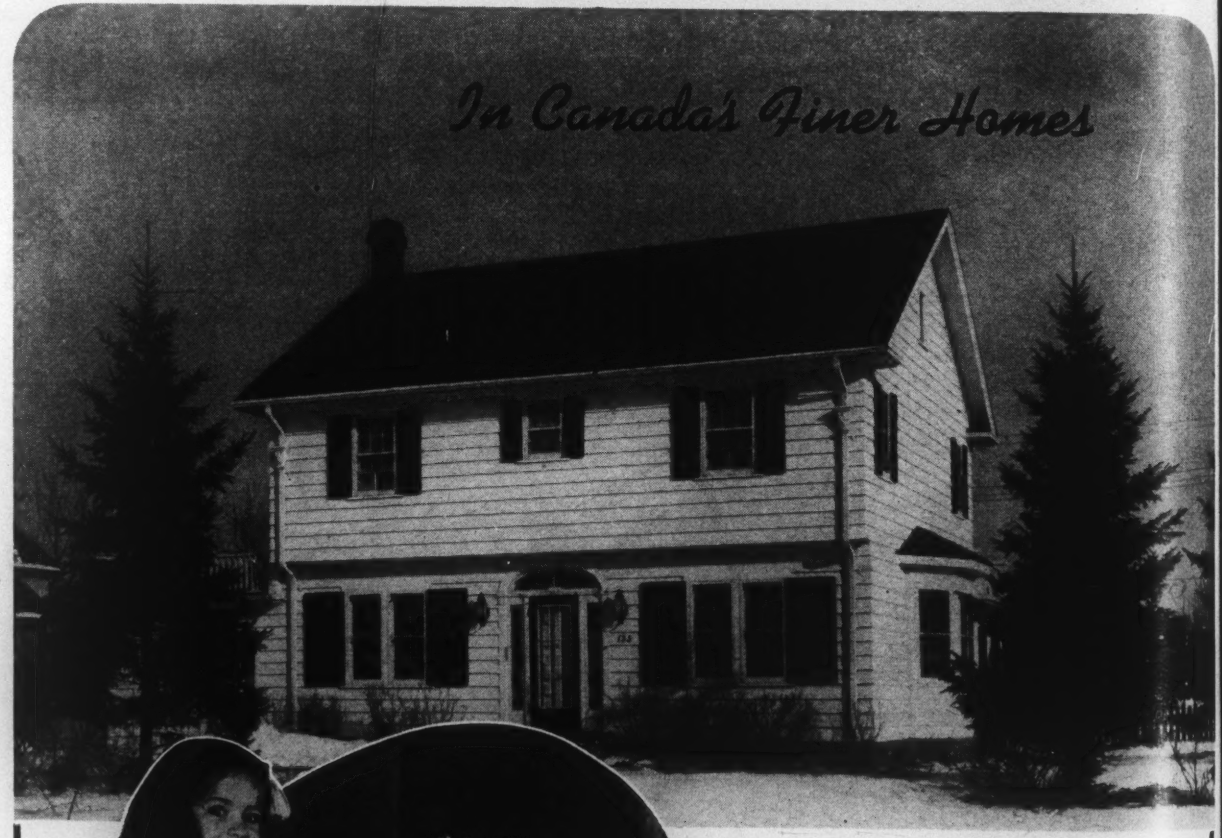

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BRITISH NEWS-LETTER

Britain is One Stage Nearer to Resumption of Party Politics

By COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

(Cabled from England as part of the London News-Letter and published by special arrangement. Copyright.)

MOST people in Great Britain hope and believe the war in Europe will be won before Christmas of 1944. At least they think we shall then be dealing with the last convulsive struggles of a desperate German militarism.

This belief explains much that is taking place in Parliament at the present time and also explains the deterioration that has taken place in the prestige of the Government. The situation is extremely complex but we shall endeavor to do some unravelling.

It is doubtful whether the majority of the Members of the House share the view of the general public about the end of the war in Europe in 1944, but the Members certainly know the public is inclined more and more to think about postwar problems. Another aspect of this is the fact that the great offensive is a very secret matter for the preparations of which the back and bench Members of the House have no responsibility. All they can do is to wait and hope, and whilst in this attitude their minds turn to postwar problems.

Government's Position

Before we say something about these problems a word or two is necessary about the Government's position. In this case, from the Prime Minister downwards to all the departmental chiefs, their thought and action is concentrated on the forthcoming military operations. Consider, for example, the case of the Minister of Transport. Vast and extremely secret plans must be in existence for adjusting railroad and canal transport system to the needs of the offensive. Great belts of the country are closed and made into prohibited areas. Hints of an official character appear in the press to the effect that one fine day a civilian will go to catch a 9 o'clock train to town to find that it's not running, and there are other indications of many kinds in this department alone of what is brewing?

One can, therefore, understand the Minister of Transport and his staff thinking "who will rid me of these pestilential fellows?" when the Ministry discovers the House of Commons pressing for explanations and decisions on postwar transport problems. Yet the answer is not to get rid of the critics. Nothing was less liked in the Prime Minister's recent but not wholly successful broadcast, then the reference to his critics as leisured people. Nine mayors of the blitzed cities are not idle fellows, and have a right and a duty to be pressing for postwar plans, since the great offensive itself is but a means to an end. It seeks military victory in order that we may have the opportunity to make a better Britain. It requires only a moment's thought in order to realize that if we were to take no action in connection with our postwar plans until military victory is achieved there would be such chaos that military victory would soon seem to have been in vain.

The fact is that a great deal of postwar preparation is said to have been going on behind the scenes and will soon be revealed in the shape of White Papers and Bills. It is a fair comment to say that the Government may have done itself less than justice in the manner in which it has put across to the House and nation its activities in postwar planning.

Test Coming

It may be of course, as the critics allege, that there has been little sound and fury and even less real achievement (the Education Bill and the National Medical Scheme excepted) in the postwar planning. The acid test will be the land proposals which are now promised after Easter. These are fundamental, and if they are not of a very definite character Lord Woolton will be expected to resign, because then it will be believed that his appointment was a smoke-screen to conceal Government inactivity.

It is against this background of the relationship between the executive and the House that one must consider the events of last week. The Prime Minister got his vote of confidence and everyone wanted him to have a big one at this critical moment in our history. But the manner in which it was obtained, by making 117 members vote on Thursday in exactly the opposite sense to the way they had voted on Tuesday, has done the Government no good. The crisis need never have arisen if the whips had known their business and if Mr. Anthony Eden had not been burdened with the impossible task of carrying out simultaneously two whole-time jobs.

During the crisis there was a lot of manoeuvering for party political advantage with one eye on the next election and though we deplore the fact, the crisis was generally considered in the House to have brought us to a stage nearer the resumption of party politics.

The vote of confidence given the Government last week was given it as a war-making Government. The vote on equal pay for equal work which defeated the Government when the House was in committee on the Education Bill was meant as a prod to a Government not considered by everyone to be up to the mark on domestic issues.

The Government considers the making of war and preparing for peace inseparable issues at this moment and the imminence of the second front makes it necessary that all parties in the House accept the Government's view on the indivisibility of the issues.

But if the invasion takes the course we all hope it will, this issue may be raised again, and the clash between the executive and the House which has been smoothed over for the moment will emerge again, unless the government is able to be more active and progressive on the domestic front.

"Deer Panel" by the Canadian sculptress, Frances Loring, A.R.C.A., S.S.C., is a decorative panel in high relief which adorns the Canadian Approach to the Rainbow Bridge, Niagara Falls, Ont., designed by W. L. Somerville, architect. The panel, one of a number of pieces of sculpture executed by Miss Loring and Miss Florence Wyle, R.C.A., S.S.C., as parts of the bridge's design, was included in the seventh annual exhibition of the Sculptors Society of Canada, held recently at the Art Gallery, Toronto.

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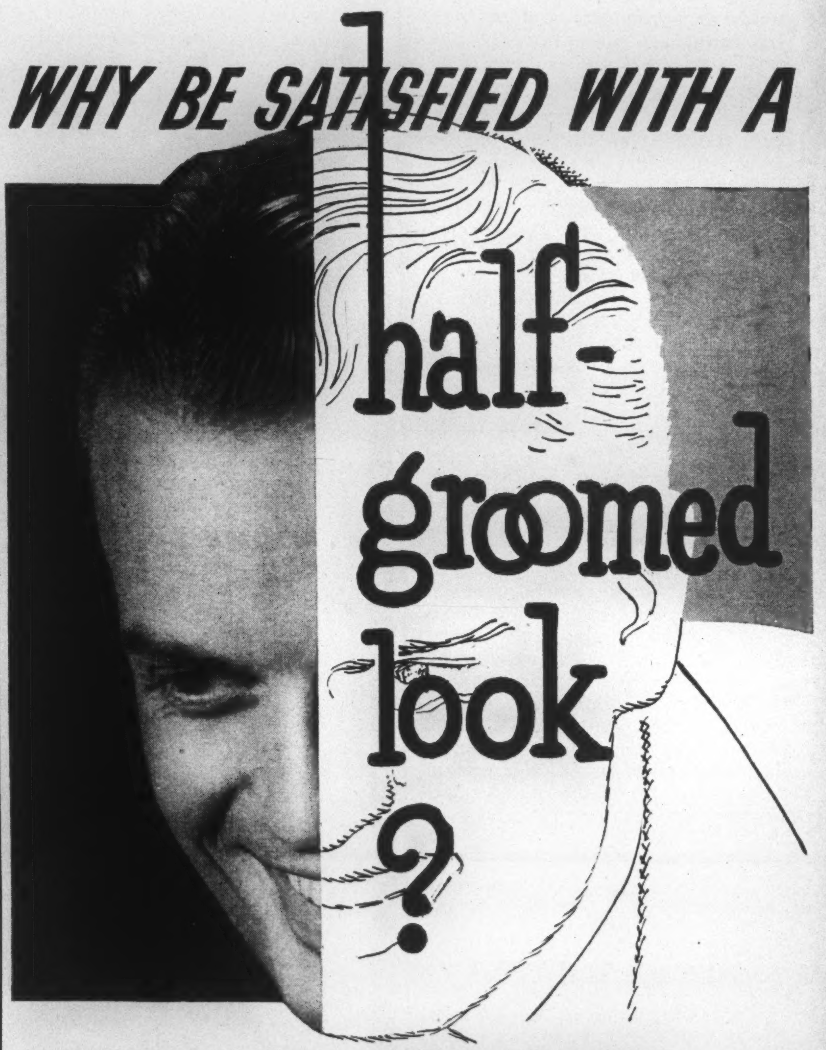

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National Research Council Can Do a Bigger Job

By FRANCIS FLAHERTY

Since its inception and particularly during the war the National Research Council has proven a most valuable institution. Mr. Flaherty believes, however, that with a planning agency mapping its work the Council after the war can make greater contributions to public welfare at large by fostering developments in such fields as agriculture and in the regulation of standards.

ENOUGH evidence has already accumulated to justify the prediction that when the full story of the war can be told Canadian scientists will be credited with major contributions to the United Nations cause.

Within the past five years scientific research has been pursued with an intensity and a diligence which have produced important results in radar, in medicine, in methods of storing and transporting food, in metallurgy, in explosives and in industrial processes. Some of these results are still wrapped in secrecy. Some have been revealed in whole or in part. They have all contributed to the saving of lives and time on our side and to the frustration of effort and destruction of life and material on the side of the enemy.

The fact that these contributions to the pursuit of war could be made in Canada is largely due to the existence of the National Research Council and to the council's work over a 20-year period in bringing into existence a body of competent research workers.

War with an abundance of specific and urgent problems and a magic key to public funds has accelerated the development of research in Canada and built up the organization centred in the National Research Council to a degree that not even its most enthusiastic sponsors could have foreseen 10 years ago.

A Social Instrument

The potential value of the Council as a social instrument for peacetime has increased with its role in placing the resources of science at the disposal of war. The full employment of that instrument in peacetime conditions, however, will not be as simple as in war. During the war problems present themselves for solution in a steady progression. In peacetime problems do not arise with the same frequency or in the same urgency. If the Council is to play the role it is equipped to play it must find its own problems or be supported by some governmental planning agency which will seek out socially useful work for it to do.

A glance over the history of the Council and some of its major achievements shows that it has thrived on work arising from problems presented by industry in peacetime more than it has on those presented from the point of view of public interest. The net result of the solution of a problem presented by a particular industry naturally contributes to the general good through an increase in national wealth and income, but private industry sees problems, in the main, when it encounters some obstacle to the attainment of profits rather than an obstacle to the performance of greater service.

The Council was established in 1916 as an advisory body and its first undertaking was a survey of the facilities and personnel available for or engaged in research in Canada. The survey showed there were practically no facilities, practically no competent research workers, and little in the way of post-graduate instruction in the sciences at Canadian universities. Ambitious Canadian students went to the United States for post-graduate courses and secured positions there. Expenditure on scientific education in Canada was a loss so far as providing the country with top-ranking scientists was concerned. Governments at the time were found to be spending about $100,000 a year on research and private firms about $135,000.

As a result of this survey the Council began a program for developing scientific education in Canada through grants to universities for research projects and a system of graduate scholarships. Through these means a body of competent research workers, trained in Canada and thus primarily interested in making careers for themselves in Canada was built up. The present Research Council Act was passed in 1924 and, among other things, instructs the council to undertake:

(1) Promotion of the use of the natural resources of Canada.

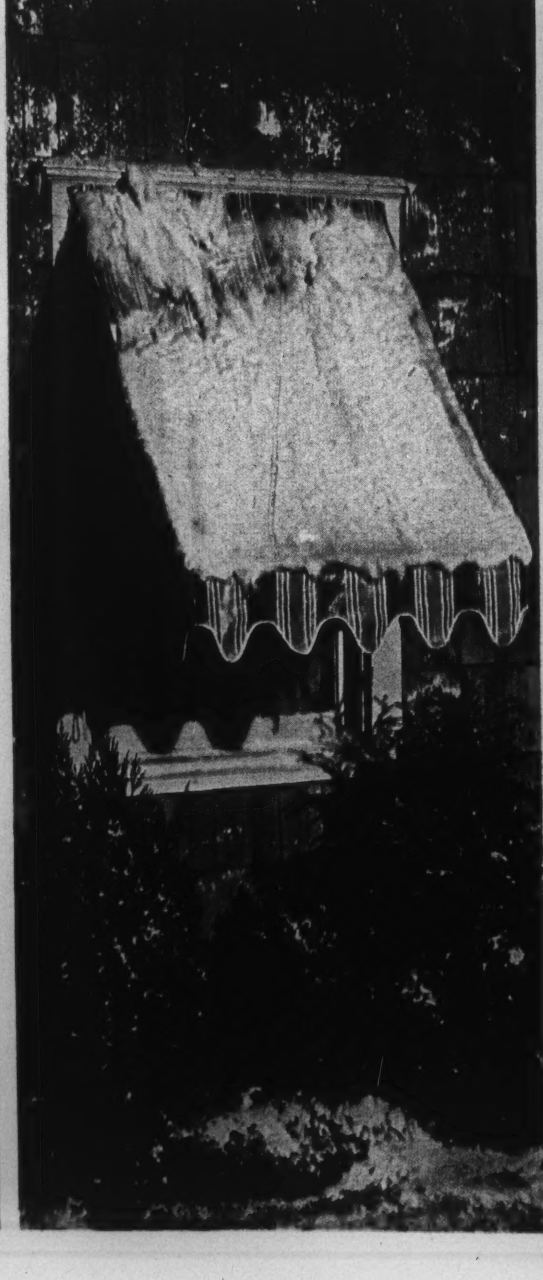
(2) Research with the object of improving the technical processes and methods used in the industries of Canada, and of discovering processes and methods which may promote the expansion of existing industries or the development of new industries.

(3) Research with the view of utilizing the waste products of such industries.

(4) The investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements, including length, weight, mass, capacity, time, heat, light, electricity, magnetism and other forms of energy and the determination of physical constants and the physical properties of matter.

(5) The standardization and certification of scientific and technical apparatus and instruments for the government service and for use in the industries of Canada, and the determination of the standards of quality used in the construction of public works and of the supplies used in the various branches of the government service.

(6) The investigation and stand-



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Koroseal is a flexible material (not rubber) developed from all-domestic materials by B. F. Goodrich engineers. It can be made in sheets, tubes, threads — in any form and color. As a thin, all-but-invisible coating on fabrics, it is permanently waterproof, does not get stiff nor paperlike with age, never grows tacky nor sticky. It has no odor, and does not grow yellowish nor wash off. Dust or dirt can be cleaned from it simply by a damp cloth.

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Stockings with Koroseal fibers have been made experimentally, may be ready for sale by the time war is over. Also flexible milk "bottles" you'll use, then throw away. These and the pictures above indicate some of the future possibilities of Koroseal. So far it has been used for articles like those in the drawings along the top of the page. But army and navy needs for Koroseal cable insulation and other uses explain why you may not find these in stores today. But when peace comes, all the present-day Koroseal articles will be back in the stores, plus many new developments. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada Limited (Koroseal Division), Kitchener, Ontario.*

Koroseal BY **B. F. Goodrich**

*Reg. T.M.

ardization, at the request of any of the industries of Canada, of the materials which are or may be used in the products of the industries concerned and of the products themselves.

(7) Research, the object of which is to improve conditions in agriculture.

These instructions state with sufficient clarity the Council's role as the servant of industry and of the government. The possible function of the Council as the servant of the public at large could be stated more precisely, although it is partially implied in the instructions to promote utilization of natural resources and improve conditions in agriculture.

Establishment of Standards

There is a large field of service to the public in which the Council has performed to some extent, but in which there is still ample room for more work, in establishing standards of articles and commodities of general public use, and in testing those offered for sale to see that they conform to standards. It is done as a protection to life and property in connection with drugs and electrical apparatus. It is done as a protection to the taxpayer in connection with technical apparatus and materials used by the government. It could be done as a protection to the consumer's dollar over a wider range of articles and materials.

The importance of the national research organization to Canada in the period of post-war readjustment can be appraised by recalling that its first big success, the one that really gave it an enduring basis, was in the conversion to peace-time prosperity of an industry created during the first great war and which found itself without a market when the war ended.

Prior to the last war the magnesite used to line kilns and furnaces and for other purposes was imported from Austria. When the source of supply was cut off an industry was developed to produce the material from magnesian limestone at Grenville, Que. When the war ended the steel companies using the material found the Austrian product cheaper and better and returned to its use.

The Grenville producers approached the government for tariff protection and were refused. The late Mr. Fielding, then Minister of Finance, however, saw in the situation an opportunity for the Research Council which was then clamoring for work. The system of scholarships and grants had been started and some committees set to work on special problems. Some members of the council thought there was no further need of its existence unless additional work was found. Funds were provided for research on the utilization of the Grenville ores and in 10 months a method of producing a product which would meet foreign competition was found and the plants were re-opened.

Increases Nation's Wealth

The Council's total expenditure was $180,000 and since then a sum far in excess of that figure has been paid in freight alone on the products of the industry; just a small indication of what the solution of one problem has added to the national wealth. Canadian Refractories Limited, the operating company, now has more than 50 products on the market and is doing a big export trade.

D. F. Stedman working on a chemistry problem had some fine distillation to be done and couldn't find a satisfactory still. He designed one to suit himself which included a metal gauze packing that increased the distillation surface. The still proved of value in the petroleum industry and the Council is drawing royalties on its production by a United States firm.

Another development on which the Council is drawing cash returns is a method of heating refrigerator cars which has meant immense savings in the shipment of perishable foods. Formerly there was no way of regulating the temperature in a refrigerator car to suit the climate outside, and cars moving across the continent through belts of heat and cold were alternately chilled below the freezing point and heated above the danger point. A heater was placed at the top of the car but it did not protect the food at the bottom from freezing. An arrangement was developed in the Council's laboratories for a heater underneath the car. Now practically all refrigerator cars moving on the continent are equipped with it.

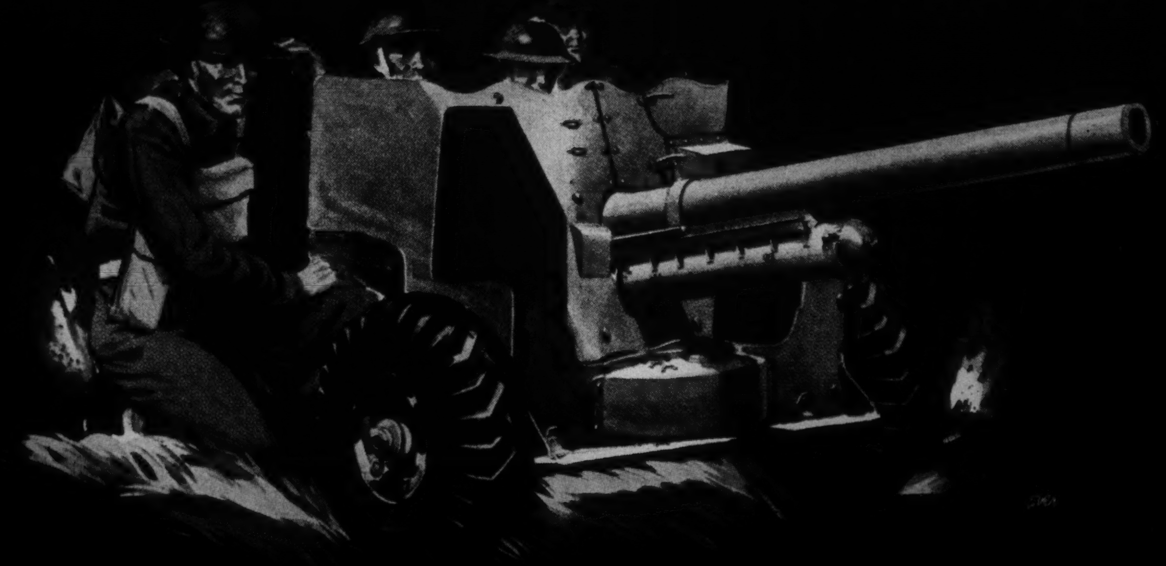
An example of a service to an industry performed by the Council which is also a service to the public is the arrangement with the power laundries. Through an association the laundries pay a small fee for laboratory service and advice on their problems. Test bundles of artificially soiled clothing are sent to the laundries and put through a commercial washing. When returned to the laboratories they are tested and the laundries are advised of any improvements which can be effected in their methods. The service protects the laundries from unwarranted claims by customers for damage, and the customers from destruction of clothes by harsh soaps and poorly operated machinery.

The story of magnesium and the method of producing it developed by the Council is the best known of its major contributions to the present war. The development of a Canadian optical glass industry to meet a vital need of the United Nations also derives from work in the Research Council laboratories. These, and other achievements in the field of devising and improving weapons, the materials entering into them, and processes of manufacture, have given Canada new industries which may or may not be permanent and have given the United Nations the materials for war.

War induced researches in methods of food preservation and shipment conducted in the laboratories of the Council have been an important factor in defeating the enemy's attempt to blockade Britain and also contain the promise of better markets for Canadian farm products in the future. Work on the curing of bacon, the packing of poultry, the preservation of eggs and the conversion of standard ship cargo space to refrigerated space will pay dividends to Canadian farmers for many years to come.

The wartime job done by the National Research Council is in an important measure the result of the foresight of its president, Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton. In General McNaughton's absence on active service, the acting president, Dean C. J. Mackenzie, and his associates have been attempting to foresee the role of scientific research in the post-war period. A committee on post-war plans for research has been set up. Among other things attention is being given to Arctic investigation with a view to promoting development in the far north.

Who said,
"You can't argue with a tank?"



There was a time when tanks could override everything . . . ditches . . . buildings . . . trees . . . yes, and men. They can still, if something doesn't stop them. That something is the Anti-Tank Gun and there's a satisfaction in seeing the monsters stopped up short . . . no longer invincible. General Motors has built thousands of these 6-pounder Anti-Tank Guns for the Army, for "Victory is Our Business, too!"

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THE HITLER WAR

Fateful Discussions Between Canada, Britain and the U.S.

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHAT can really be done with the list of subjects on my pad this week? There is the great sweep of the Soviet offensive, which has rolled up to the Czechoslovak border, and is now being closed supported by a powerful Allied bomber force scourging the Axis satellite capitals from Foggia. There is the long-planned and highly-successful bombing of the *Tirpitz* by the new Barracudas of the British Fleet Air Arm; and the far-ranging American carrier operations in the Pacific, which are carrying the war there closer and closer to the goal of the Philippines.

There are the accumulating warnings and signs of the approach of our invasion of Western Europe, underlined by the concentration of more and more of our heavy bombing against rail targets in France, and particularly against the Pas de Calais area, just across the Straits of Dover.

Hull's Policy Speech

There is Cordell Hull's speech, which could have been more stirring, but was in any case the clearest statement of American foreign policy which we have heard since the war began. In it he finally conceded de Gaulle's Committee the authority which it has been demanding more and more determinedly, to handle civil affairs in French territory as it is liberated.

Hull plead with his people not to let the elections divide them on foreign policy, or false prophets seduce them back into a disastrous isolation. But just a couple of days before the most internationalist of the Republican presidential candidates, Wendell Willkie, dropped out of the running because he could make no headway in the heretofore isolationist Middle West.

While Berle and Beaverbrook, in London, were discussing Anglo-American air policy for the future, our great bomber fleets in Western Europe, the Mediterranean theatre and the Pacific were emphasizing the terribly destructive power of the new weapon which has to be controlled if we are ever to have any peace of mind again. The question of who should have the use of such key air bases as Iceland and Dakar, for example, is very closely tied up with the Allied decision on whether the Germans should be allowed to operate planes at all, and whether the Russians intend to deal in with us on a world air policy, with transit privileges. For, if not properly safeguarded, such bases might be seized overnight by an air-borne expedition and quickly converted into a threat to America.

The control of such great air bases and of aerial communications around the world has become the key to peace and safety, and a reason, quite apart from keeping American competition within reasonable bounds, why Britain and Canada are asking for a strong international regulating authority.

It is vital that the United States, Britain and Canada agree on air policy, both commercial and military, for if they can, they control between them about three-quarters of the air power of the world, and with the co-operation of France and Holland, about the same proportion of world air routes. Here is a real prospect of security for many decades within our reach, and it is to be hoped that the negotiators will not let it slip out of sight through grasping for selfish and temporary advantage.

Isolationism Not Dead?

The danger—if there is one—is that the United States, feeling its own immense mobilized power—will consider that with its special position as a great continental base with broad oceans on either side, it is able to look after its own security. In other words, it may move only from continental to hemispheric isolation. What conclusions can one draw as to this from the defeat of the internationalist Willkie in the Wisconsin primaries?

It has been noted by the *New York Times* that Willkie boldly carried his campaign into a state whose congressional representatives had an unbroken record before Pearl Harbor of opposing the lifting of the arms embargo in favor of Britain and France, opposing the arming of American merchant ships, American conscription, the extension of American conscription on the eve of war, and Lend-Lease.

Willkie himself interpreted his defeat as an indication that Wisconsin, and wider areas of the Middle West, were not ready to back his broad internationalism, and without these states he did not believe he could be nominated, or elected President. But Arthur Krock, the paper's veteran Washington correspondent, notes that the man who led the Wisconsin poll, Governor Dewey, is the only prominent American politician who has come out publicly for an alliance with Britain; while Stassen of Minnesota, who came second, is on record as favoring a world state.

Honor to Willkie

So that, although for my own part I agree with the *Times'* judgment that Willkie was "the man best fitted by experience, by ability and conviction, for the Republican nomination for the Presidency", and honor him as a grand fighter, with a keen understanding of the working of democracy, perhaps it is too soon to draw drastic deductions as to an American return to isolation—which, I may say, is a real dread of informed people in Britain.

While the British see in continued close co-operation with the United States their best hope for future security, they realize that their chance of playing an equal part in such a partnership, or a balancing role between the U.S. and Rússia, depends in large part upon the support they receive from the dominions, and particularly Canada.

Whether we like it or not, the present philosophy in ruling circles in Washington, Moscow and London has swung full circle from the Wilsonian idealism of 1918-19 to the belief that *power* is the real arbiter of peace and must be the basis of the coming world settlement. There isn't much belief in a formal peace conference, with the solemn inscription of tens of thousands of words upon parchment; many people in Britain doubt if there will be such another Versailles at all.

Peace By Power

Power is counted upon to keep the peace, just as Roman power did for centuries, and British naval power during the century before the last war. British power was, in the main, in these years a beneficent power. But at any rate, its world dominance has now long passed, and the best the British hope for is to balance the power of Russia on the one hand and the United States on the other.

It is not much use railing against this conception, dangerous and unattractive as it may seem. The power of Russia, and Russian power politics, are there for anyone to see. And however lucky for us it was that this strength existed to check Germany, it is not everyone who would agree that this is an entirely beneficent power, or that it should be allowed to flow into Europe as into a vacuum —as it would if not balanced by our power in the west.

Many people get only so far as to repeat over and over what a good thing for us it was that Russia proved strong. It was also a good thing for Russia that Britain was strong enough to stand against Hitler, defeat his air power and hold the Middle East. It would have been a better thing for both had they used their combined power to restrain Germany from striking at all. That is the real thought behind the present concept of peace by power—a phrase which, incidentally, was widely publicized by a Canadian writer, Lionel Gelber, at the beginning of the war.

Is there any present alternative to a balance of power between the Big Three? (While China is potentially a very great power, her unity is not yet finally assured, and she has not at present anything like the industrial strength, or the naval, aerial or mechanized land power even of Canada). Mr. Eden emphasized in his conversation with our party of Canadian editors six weeks ago that no league or world council would work, if the Big Three didn't get along. So that inside or outside of a world set-up, it is the Big Three who will decide peace and policy.

Now everyone, I suppose, would like to have a world state, or world security organization, which would abolish the spectre of recurring war,

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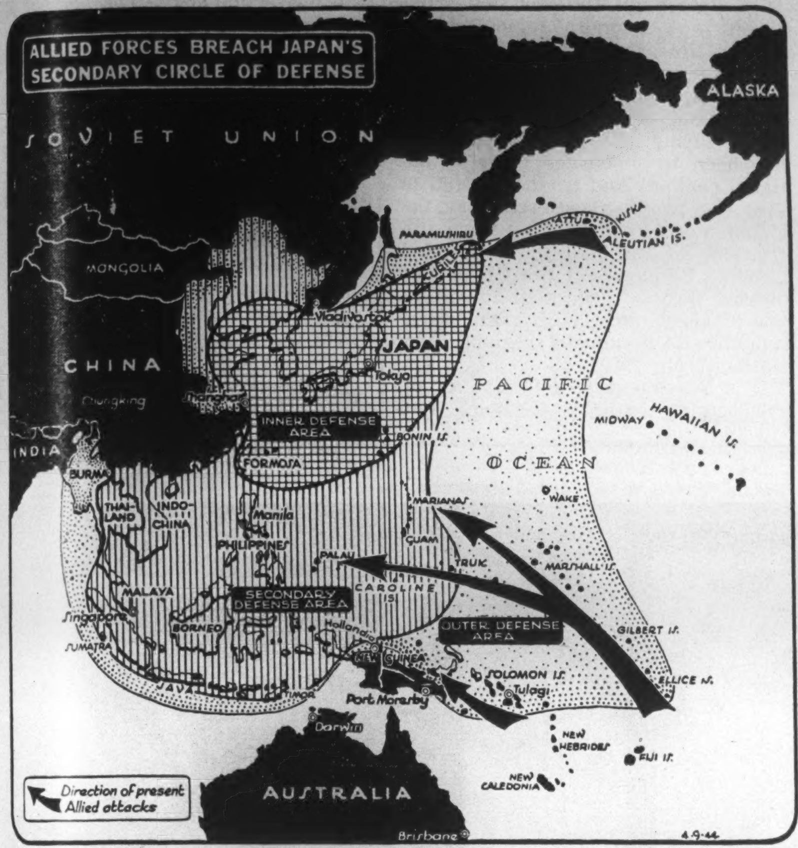


Map by New York Times.

The Pacific campaign, which gained momentum slowly after the initial landing on Guadalcanal, is now making good progress towards the evident goal of the Philippines. Japanese forces in the Solomons and New Britain area have been left behind by MacArthur's landings on the Admiralty Islands and progress up the New Guinea coast, while Nimitz's forces from Hawaii have taken most of the Marshall Islands, and Halsey's greatly strengthened carrier forces have carried their punishing attack deep beyond Truk, to important Palau and the Mariannas.

and open up trade between countries sufficient to assure the prosperity of all. But can such an organization be immediately realized after the war? Would it not take several decades to settle down, and establish a firm authority? And what are we to do in the meantime? Are not Mr. King and the editors of the *Winnipeg Free Press* turning their back on the *possible* in search of the *perfect*, when they insist on a world organization at once and reject closer Commonwealth integration?

Surely the danger period cannot be considered past when our armies march into Berlin and Tokyo, and this war is declared "over". If we stood closely together with the other Commonwealth nations during the war, is there not the same necessity to stand closely together in the period of great uncertainty and difficulty which we must expect?

Canada's Big Decision

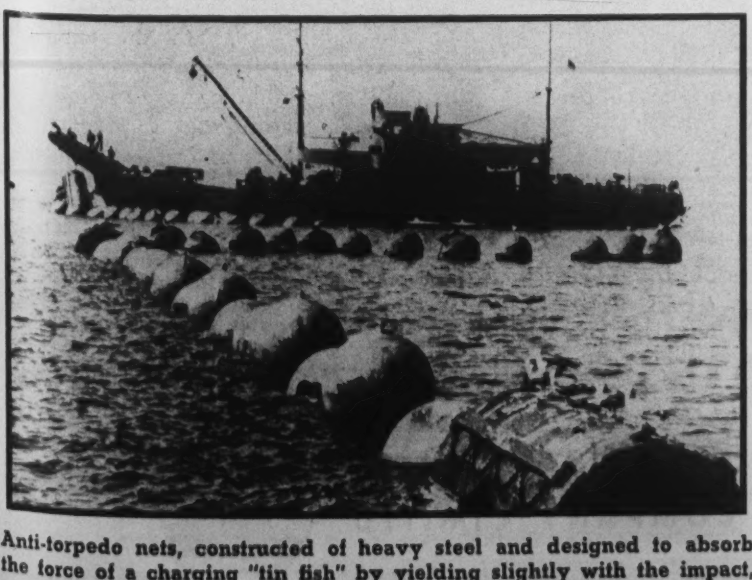
Suppose we decided that we would not give Britain the support which she needs. She would then be unequal to her task of maintaining a three-way balance in the world, and would sink to a lesser status. We would fall into the orbit of Washington. And there would be only two, instead of three, great powers facing each other across the world, Russia (including much of Europe) and the United States (dominating the Americas). Is that a more attractive, or a safer, prospect?

It may be asked, why all the excitement; who says we aren't going to work closely with Britain and the other dominions? The point at issue is, however, whether we will work closely enough in foreign and military policy to give the Commonwealth an incisive and unified voice in dealing during this critical period with the highly-centralized regimes in Moscow and Washington.

The bugbear which is always raised against this plan by its opponents in Canada is that we should be committed to tag along where Whitehall led us. My conviction, strengthened in recent conversation with the leading Cabinet ministers and editors in Britain, is that the British Government would be only too glad to see Canada take an active part in formulating policy, put forward proposals of her own and occasionally take the leadership, as she could in many negotiations with the United States.

They would far rather have us assert a positive policy, though it had to be threshed out in the Commonwealth Council, rather than the essentially negative policy of today.

There is no escaping the great responsibility which our representatives will bear in the coming meeting of Dominion Prime Ministers in London, and that is, whether we will close up our ranks with the other members of the Commonwealth in foreign policy, as we have done in military prosecution of the war, or whether we will hold aloof, pursuing the more distant ideal of a full world organization.



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This time, our situation could be worse than it was a quarter century ago. Canada's war effort in relation to her national income is now four or five times as great as in 1914-1918.

Canadians get paid for all the work they do but only part of that work goes to make goods for Canadians to buy. The rest goes to war materials. There are enough needed goods available for civilian requirements but not enough to satisfy every desire.

If we had no controls and no high taxes on incomes, prices could much more than double during and after this war.

The Government has done its part with price ceilings, wage stabilization, profit limitation, production controls and measures to ensure a fair distribution of goods.

It is now up to *us* to carry the ball. Let's pay our taxes and buy only what we *need*—then put the rest of our money into War Savings Certificates and Victory Bonds. It's everyone's duty to respect and obey the wage control laws, to shun black markets and report evasions of the price ceilings.

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Soviet Empire Takes Up One Sixth of Earth

By MURRAY OULTON

When considering the place of Russia in the post-war world some of us are apt not to fully consider the country's tremendous resources.

The USSR is ninety-four times the size of Great Britain and three times as large as the United States, with a climate ranging from tropical citrus fruit country to arctic wastes. And a hundred and ninety-three million people are just beginning to develop its huge latent industrial, agricultural and mineral wealth.

THE profound constitutional changes the Russian Government is introducing are a reminder that the U.S.S.R., or more fully, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is not a single country, but a vast empire consisting of many republics, some in themselves as large as many European countries.

It was said before the war that Russia was the least known of all European countries—which was in large measure true. The war has done something to dispel that ignorance, though even now we have much to learn. But the very immensity and complexity of the U.S.S.R. make it difficult to grasp even a tithe of its ramifications.

It covers one-sixth of the earth, and the area is reckoned as approximately eight and one-third million square miles. That means it is 94 times the size of Great Britain, and nearly three times the size of the United States. The distances are enormous. The distance from Moscow to Russia's chief naval base on the Pacific, Vladivostok, is equal to the distance from London to Cape Town: the distance separating the capital from the Behring Straits (lying opposite Alaska) is as great as that between London and Australia. Thus Russia is not only a vast continent in itself, but the world's biggest land empire.

Just as impressive as the size of the U.S.S.R. is the variety of climates, scenery, resources and population. Away in the Far North is the gigantic territory stretching on either side of the Polar Circle, which the Soviets are doing so much to develop. As a contrast, in the South the Caucasus and Central Asiatic Republics enjoy a sub-tropical climate. The flora ranges from Arctic moss and lichen to oranges, lemons, and cotton; the fauna from Polar bears to Asiatic tigers.

Potential Riches

Stretching for thousands of miles across the mass of Siberia is the world's greatest reservoir of softwood timber. The forests are of enormous extent, and great areas have never yet been penetrated. Russia's total forest area exceeds three and a half million square miles, equal to the size of Europe. The country possesses every essential mineral, the coal and iron deposits are sufficient for centuries. The industrial future of Siberia is likely to be as spectacular as the rise of the United States last century.

The U.S.S.R. is not likely to lack population to exploit its potential riches. The birth-rate is the highest of any nation, and 8,000 children are born every day. The present population, estimated at 193,000,000 is of the most astonishing diversity. There are about 167 different nationalities, speaking nearly 180 languages of which at least 70 are important. The 1936 Constitution itself was first published in draft form in over 60 languages. Books and newspapers are printed in that number of languages, and theatres give performances in 45.

The Russians proper are the largest single nation in the Soviet Union, numbering roughly 100 millions, then come the Ukrainians with about 40 millions. In the north there are the nomads of the Arctic, the Nentsi, Tungus, Evenki, and Chukots. In the south we get the Georgians, in Asiatic Russia the Kurds, Tats, Talyshes and so on. The Union is, in fact, a mixture of races—of Aryans, Semitics, and Mongols; of religions there are Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, and, until lately, even devil worshippers. Their character ranges from the dour tribes of the north to the gay and laughter-loving peoples of the warmer climes.

Desert Wanderers

Their occupations are as varied as their characters. Around Moscow, Leningrad, and in the Ukraine —and more recently in the Urals area—are great stretches of industrial country where the workers live much like those of Western Europe. In the heart of Asiatic Russia some lead settled lives as peasants, as workers on the cotton plantations, and as shepherds, but many live like nomadic Arabs, desert wanderers with herds of cattle. Even further to the East are the Mongols, while north in the tundra region of Yakutsk, the inhabitants are chiefly trappers and hunters who live like Red Indians.

The policy of the Russian Government during the past dozen years has been to encourage pride in national customs and traditions, and to give the peoples scattered over the Union more freedom. To ensure full freedom of national existence and national development the Union was divided into 16 Federated Republics and a larger number of Autonomous republics, Autonomous regions, and National provinces.

It is in pursuance of this policy of encouraging national freedom, that the Government is now extending the powers of the 16 constituent republics, to include the handling of local interests in the spheres of military and foreign affairs.

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* * *

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The map in the illustration is "Canada Unlimited" reproduced by permission of the British Ministry of Information. A copy in full colour 26"x 18", showing the vast resources of Canada in minute and legible detail can be obtained free by writing to "Map" O'Keefe House, Toronto.

Published by O'Keefe's BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

. as a tribute to Canada's determination to win the war and to win the peace.

F117

The Canadian Attitude Towards the Soviet

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

In an interview with Canada's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, L. Dana Wilgress, on the day that he presented his credentials, Mr. Davies secured this statement on Canadian-Soviet relations.

In the future, Mr. Wilgress says, Canada and Russia will look on one another less as competitors and more as economically complementary nations.

Moscow. By mail.

FEBRUARY 29 is a memorable day in the life of the tiny Canadian colony in Moscow. On that day the Canadian Minister Mr. L. Dana Wilgress presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Michael Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The arrival of the credentials had been awaited for some time. Their presentation was no mere technicality. An ambassador can accomplish a great deal more work than a minister, thus meets with much more willingness and response. Mr. Wilgress' elevation in rank thus corresponded with the general increase of Canada's weight in the world scene in general, and in relation to the Soviet Union in particular.

At 11.30 a.m. the sleek, shiny personal automobile of President Kalinin drew up to the Canadian Embassy compound on Stary Konyushenny Pereulok—literally Old Stable Street. The chauffeur waited, while a diplomatic secretary went into the Embassy and came out with Mr. Wilgress who took his seat in the back of the car. Other Embassy staff members—third secretaries Arnold Smith and Jack MacCordick of Toronto, Acting Military Attaché Lieutenant Colonel George Okulitch of Vancouver, and secretary George Power of Montreal, took their places in the shiny embassy Buick parked behind Mr. Kalinin's car. Then both cars moved off at what Okulitch later described as a breakneck speed of about 65, cut across the wide Moscow boulevards and sped into the Kremlin.

At the Kremlin the party left the car, was saluted by the Captain of the Guard, who stepped up to Lieutenant Colonel Okulitch and introduced himself, and then mounted the wide stairway towards the President's offices. Mr. Wilgress, however, went up by private elevator.

Presentation to Kalinin

Sharply at noon the Canadians entered the long reception hall of the President's offices. Mr. Wilgress stepped forward. At precisely the same moment Mr. Kalinin, looking frail and aged, came out of the door at the other end. The two men met in the middle of the room. Then Mr. Wilgress introduced the staff of the Embassy, and in his turn Mr. Kalinin introduced his own staff to the Canadians. Following this Mr. Kalinin led Mr. Wilgress into his private study where the two men remained for exactly 2 minutes.

Meanwhile in the long room where the first meeting took place motion picture cameramen kept grinding away. Dozens of photographs were taken. The same was done outside when the visit was over. Exactly 45 minutes after the Canadians first stepped into the reception hall, the presentation ended and with general handshaking all around Mr. Wilgress, and following him members of his staff, abandoned the Kremlin and returned to the Embassy.

Later in the afternoon I had a long chat with Mr. Wilgress about Canadian-Soviet relations. The gist of the discussion was wirelessed to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation that very evening. But possibly it deserves being reprinted because by all indications it is one of the most concise and concrete statements on Canadian-Soviet relations made to date. It certainly deserves close study on the part of everyone in Canada who plans to develop business, cultural or other contacts with the Soviet Union.

"The development of aviation during the war," Mr. Wilgress told me, "has made Canadians realize for the first time that they are neighbors of the Soviet peoples. No longer do they look upon the Soviet Union as a remote land with which Canada has little in common. The achievements of the Red Army, the development of industries in localities similar in many respects to parts of Canada and the arrival in Canadian airports of planes from the Soviet Union have all served to focus the attention of Canadians on the importance of future relations between the two countries."

We discussed the whole problem of Canada's role as "interpreter" of the Soviet Union to America. "It has become a platitude," Mr. Wilgress commented, "to say that Canada is both a British country in the sense that she is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and an American country in the sense that she occupies an important position in the American hemisphere. This saying is used to emphasize the close relations which exist between Canada and both the United Kingdom and the United States—two of the leading powers in the anti-Hitler coalition. But Canada must also in the future have close relations with another of the leading powers composing the coalition—the Soviet Union. Besides being a British country and an American country, she is also a Northern country. In fact the Soviet Union and Canada are the only two Northern countries with great expanses of territory. This fact gives them much in common. Each has a great deal to learn from the other country."

"But what does this mean for the future of the Dominion?" I asked.

The Part of Aviation

"Canada must of necessity take a great interest in world affairs," Mr. Wilgress replied. "As one of the leading trading nations she has long been interested in all that affects international stability. She is particularly concerned, as both a British and American country, with the relations between the Soviet Union and the other two leading powers. With the new twist to geography resulting from the development of aviation, Canada may be said to lie between the Soviet Union and the United States. She has a great interest in the future relations between these two large and powerful countries."

"In what does this interest consist?" I wanted to know.

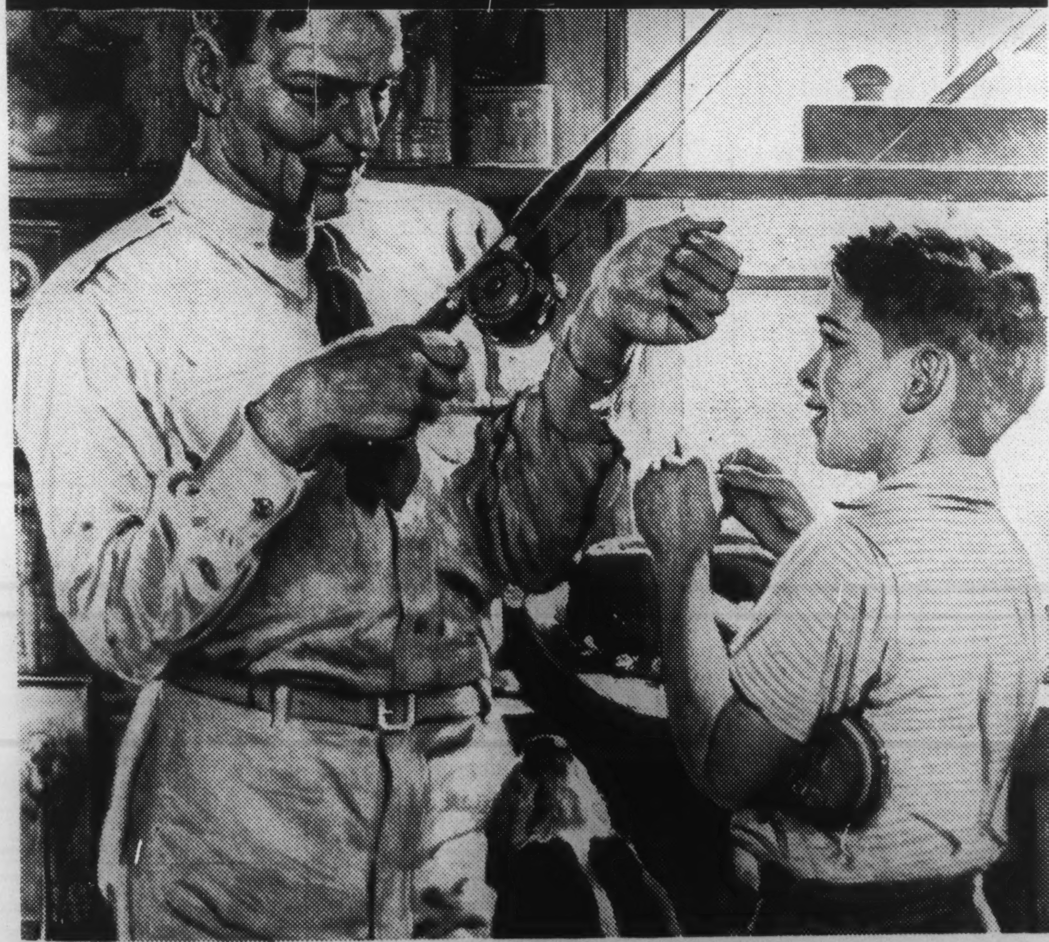
"The difficulty of classifying nations into the two categories of great and small powers," the Ambassador stated, "is well illustrated by our case. Canada does not easily fit into either classification. In industrial development, in economic power, and indeed in military power, Canada today is inferior among the United Nations only to the three powers which participated in the Moscow and Teheran conferences. In the future Canada may be expected to exert an influence on world affairs commensurate with her economic importance and this inevitably will make for still closer relations between her and the Soviet Union."

We talked of the concrete expressions of these relations: "It is especially in the field of economic cooperation that Canada will be brought into closer relations with the Soviet Union," Mr. Wilgress pointed out. "Canadian industry can contribute to the economic rehabilitation of the Soviet Union, and the food resources of Canada can assist in the relief of Soviet shortages during the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities. Both countries, owing to the similarity of physical conditions, can help one another in the future development of their natural resources. For instance, Canadians can profit greatly from Soviet experience in the development of Arctic regions and Soviet technicians can learn much from Canadian engineering and industrial technique as already applied to conditions similar to those found in the Soviet Union. In the past, the two countries have looked upon one another as competitors and not as complementary. In the future this attitude should be less marked because of the inevitable modification in former channels of trade and because of the mutual benefit which all progressive countries will derive from helping one another to higher standards of living for their peoples."

Our conversation closed on this. But you have to be a Canadian in Moscow to appreciate how fortunate we are in having a man like Mr. Wilgress to represent us. It is not often that the right man is found for the right job in such a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

L. Dana Wilgress, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Canada to the Union of Soviet Republics, is seen (left) shaking hands with Michael Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

Let's bring him home quicker!



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Conservation is an Ideal Post-War Undertaking

By PRINCIPAL R. C. WALLACE

Conservation of men is of prime importance to Canada. Principal Wallace, in dealing with one phase of the Useful-Army Plan outlined by O. T. G. Williamson in Saturday Night of March 11, shows how that plan may be made to conserve our returning men as well as to conserve our forests, lands and streams. Sailors, soldiers and airmen will benefit.

Major-General Elmsley and Col. Langford dealt with military aspects of the plan in the March 18 issue. Its technical training and agricultural possibilities will receive treatment in forthcoming articles.

THERE is concern in the minds of the people of Canada about the way in which our natural resources have been used. It is clear to the most casual observer that we have been profligate of the gifts which nature has given us with bountiful hands; and that if we do not do something about it, those who come after us will inherit a squandered patrimony. For this reason much thought has been given to the way in which constructive steps may be taken to conserve and restore our natural wealth, and particularly to the effect that such policies may have on the providing of work for the men who come back to us after the war. It is on this aspect of the question in particular that I want to dwell in this article.

It is now fairly well understood that our soil, our forests, our wild life, our fisheries, our water resources are renewable. There is no justification for their deterioration. They may be maintained without impairment of capital, even on the fullest utilization. Like a sum of money put out at interest, the revenue that accrues annually in the form of crop or yield does not lessen the capital asset from which the income is derived. That is the ideal to which we should strive. That is, as a matter of fact, the practice in forestry and in soil management of the European countries that can show us sound experience in handling their resources.

The key to sound utilization of our natural wealth lies in the treatment of our forests. When they are unwisely handled, the soil disappears, wild life vanishes, river valleys are devastated by recurring floods, and the scenic attractions for our tourists lose their glamor. Even mining, the one industry based on our resources that cannot be maintained unimpaired, suffers from forest depletion. Mine props are needed for underground operations. They should be available in almost any part of our mineral territory without the necessity of long-distance haul, provided that we handle our forests aright. It is important, therefore, to give special attention to the planning of sound forest management.

The natural growth of forests in Canada—approximately 14 cubic feet for each acre—is adequate to make good all losses, whether by cutting, fire or insect depreciation. But that is the case only if the forests are cared for. This means that logging roads must be built deep into the merchantable limits, in order that the trees may be selected over a wide acreage to be cut year by year. This means a large supply of men. Rivers and streams must be improved for log driving, and dammed for pools for fish. Surveys must be made in order to devise the best means of treatment and of utilization. A scientific corps, well trained, is needed to handle the biological problems that arise. Fire fighting equipment and staff is required on a much larger scale than is at present available, for fire is the most serious enemy that our forests have to meet. It is probable that landing fields and hangars will be established deep in the forests of our north country; for fires are fought most expeditiously with air support.

Planning Has Been Done

The provincial departments concerned with forest administration have already planned for the work which will be needed in the merchantable timber areas under their jurisdiction, and the information has been assembled and collated. It is estimated that 75,000 men will be needed after the war for five years in order to give even reasonable protection to our forests and to establish scientific management which will ensure that nature will have the opportunity to replenish the losses that will come through cutting and fire and disease. That is a minimal estimate; with greater financial support much more could be done. The permanent corps might be smaller, but more highly trained. This is outdoor work that will appeal to many returned men until they feel that they can settle down to indoor employment, if that be eventually their choice.

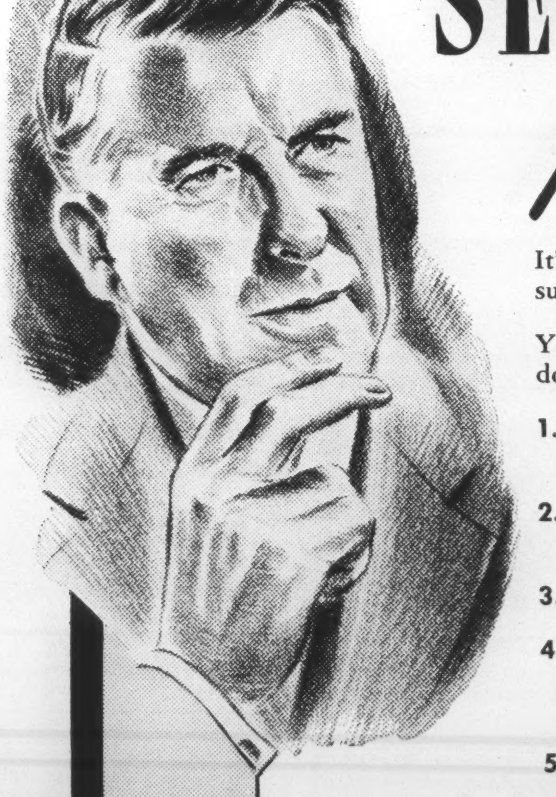
For this work special training is needed. It is expected that men of the Canadian Forestry Corps will assist in this training which will be conducted under the provisions of the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act. Maintenance assistance will be provided during the course, and the necessary cost of instruction will be a charge on the government. As the responsibility for the administration of the forest resources within provincial boundaries — with the exception of national parks—is vested in the provinces, the actual training will be done under the provincial departments. Machinery is now being set up to that end, and already demobilized men are becoming available who may be trained to assist as instructors when the real process of demobilization begins to operate.

Ideal for Flyers

After the war Canada will be in a special position among the allied nations in having an unusually large percentage of young men expert in flying. It will be one of the major problems of readjustment to find satisfying civilian occupation for men who have been freed, for the time being, from the cramping conditions of mother earth. Civilian aviation will go forward by leaps and bounds, but even with the greatest possible development of commercial and private flying, all of these men will not find employment in this field of opportunity. In dealing with the problem of our natural resources, the real difficulty is in the lack of accurate surveys on which to base sound policies of development. We know so little in detail of the wealth that we possess. One of the most pressing needs is that aerial surveys be carried out at the earliest possible time in order that the extent and the quality of our forest wealth may be interpreted from the maps.

While even on the largest scale possible this work will not absorb a very great number of our flying personnel, it will need many of our best skilled men. The importance of this work is so great that every effort must be made to have it organized and indeed proceeded with if at all possible at a very early stage. Employment for large numbers on our forest and other resources depends on the knowledge that is to be obtained from air maps. It is fortunate that the precautions that had to be taken for the defence of Canada have involved a considerable amount of aerial mapping, the extent of which will not be fully realized until the war is over. This is a backlog on which to begin, but it is only a beginning.

Aerial mapping is necessary for



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*From documents in our files.

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the development of our mineral wealth as well as for forest use and conservation. Minerals cannot be replaced. They are not renewable, except in the long ages of time too great for the practical purposes of the human race. So they have to be dealt with economically. Nature, that careful mother, has seen to it that minerals are not easily discovered. She guards them jealously.

Mining to Decline?

But, bit by bit, man has uncovered the secret places, and our civilization is built on the minerals that he has hewn out from the rocks. We need them in continuous supply if that civilization is to endure. The practical problem facing us is a serious one. We must find employment opportunities for the men from the forces and from the war factory. Unless we bestir ourselves, there will be less opportunities in the mining industry than there are in normal times. For we have been working on our mineral capital during these war years, and have not had the time, nor the money nor the men to find the new properties which may make future mines, and give employment in the postwar years.

It takes years to develop a property into a mine that may employ several hundreds of men; and of the properties that may become mines many are called, but few are chosen. Mining properties are found by prospectors. A much greater army of prospectors is urgently needed in Canada, well trained, and with opportunities for reasonable remuneration. For a very considerable number of returned men, prospecting will be an attractive occupation. It is becoming a technical and a skilled occupation, for mines are becoming more difficult to find. Courses are being established in order that men may acquire that knowledge. At Queen's University a six-weeks intensive course is now in operation, preparatory to the men going out in the field. For returned men the Dominion Government provides the cost of this course.

There are projects in river control for the conservation of the soil and the regulation of the water flow, about which there is not the space in this article to elaborate. But enough has probably already been said to emphasize the fact that in the great work of using our natural resources wisely for our own generation and for the generations that are to follow us, the opportunity that the demobilization of our men in the services will give us must be used to the full, in the building of a Canada that will be more secure than hitherto against the wintry winds of economic depression.

• •

War as Fought Back in 1801

By HAYDEN CHURCH

A London newspaper of a hundred and forty-three years ago provides interesting reading . . . including evidence of strangely cordial relations between England and France although the two countries were at war.

A FRIEND whose family have treasured it for more than a century has lent me a copy of a London newspaper exactly 143 years old. It is the London Chronicle, dated "From Saturday, January 24, to Tuesday, January 27, 1801."

The old custom of printing "s" as "f" makes it quaint reading. In a report of an action, in which Lord Darnley (who is said to have "fat on the bench") applied for leave to file a criminal information against a relative, a Mr. Bligh, alleging libel in letters, it is stated that one of these described him as a "cowardly affaffin."

And the judge, Lord Kenyon is reported as having said at the end of the hearing "Take a rule to fhew caufe". Unexplained this is a very "flagrant cafe."

England and France were again at war. Several naval engagements were reported. One was a fight between H.M.S. Gipsy, commanded by Lieutenant Coryndon Boger, armed with ten four-pounders and carrying a crew of 42, and a French armed sloop, off the north end of Guadaloupe on October 3, 1800.

In a report to Rear-admiral Duckworth, Commander-in-Chief of H.M. Ships "and Veffels" at the Leeward Islands, Lieutenant Boger states that he "chafed and came up with the floop."

"On firing a fhot at her," he adds, "fhe hoifted French colours and returned it; an action inftantly commenced; we remained at very clofe quarters for an hour and a half, when, finding that her mufketry did us confiderable damage, I hauled a little farther off and kept up a fharp fire of round and grape; at half paft ten I had the fatiffaction to fee her ftrike: I am forry to add that our loff is confiderable, having had one killed and eleven wounded, among the latter I include Mr. Clark and myfelf."

The French Press, at this particular time was greatly exercised over a British Order in Council laying an embargo on the Russian, Danish and Swedish vessels in British ports. The Paris Moniteur, according to the London Chronicle, stigmatized this as "an act the moft contemptuous of the rights of the people and of fovereigns that the phrenzy of ambition, of cupidity and of defpotifm ever dictated to any Government."

STRANGELY enough, however the happiest relations continued between the learned societies of France and this country. For the London Chronicle reports.

"A very curious and interefting fcene paffed on Thursday laft at a fitting of the Royal Society: fome valuable books magnificently bound were prefented to the Society from the National Inftitute of France. A letter of compliment accompanied this prefent, figned Bonaparte, Prefident of the National Inftitute and Firft Conful of France and on the letter was a finely executed vignette reprefenting Liberty failing on the open ocean in a fcollop-fhell with the following motto: *Liberte de Mer*. Sir Jofeph Banks read the letter and put the queftion, that a letter of thanks be returned to Bonaparte, which was unanimoufly carried."

And the next paragraph in the newspaper carries the remarkable situation further. It states:

"A Paris Paper mentions that a letter has been received by the National Inftitute of France from the Prefident of the Royal Society at London, communicating, as an important difcovery, a fovereign remedy for the gout in the head or ftomach. It confifts of a certain quantity of ginger boiled in milk which in a quarter of an hour makes the gout defcend to the extremities."

This seems surprisingly friendly for two nations at war!

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Shall Britain be Hamstrung by a Reduced Population?

By LAURENCE J. CADBURY

Mr. Cadbury, who was head of the Economic Section of the British Mission to Russia in 1941, and has the highest reputation as a student of affairs, points out the urgency of Great Britain maintaining as nearly as possible its present population. Since the country is committed to living by international trade its output and imports would naturally decline if the forty millions were reduced to twenty millions and the financial strength of the nation would be impaired.

But the author shows that the number of children born to the average family is on the decline, due mainly, no doubt, to economic pressure. At the same time the over-60 people are more numerous. Within twenty years the consequences to the nation might become serious. Already a Royal Commission is about to be appointed to consider the question and no doubt to suggest measures of government to encourage a more prolific people.

London.

IT HAS been announced that a Royal Commission is to be appointed to investigate all the various problems connected with Britain's population, particularly those concerning present trends and their consequences. This decision reflects the great public interest there is in the subject, an interest which has developed rapidly in the last few years.

Many people are now learning for the first time that if nothing is done to prevent it, Britain will have a declining population before very long; and that, whatever is done, it will be one with an increasing proportion of old people. They have begun to consider what are likely to be the results of these trends; finally, whether or not steps should be taken to counteract them, and if so, what form they should take.

Consider these questions in order. In the first place is it true that, if nothing is done to alter the present position, Britain will have a declining population? Some people do not believe it. Year by year they still see a small increase in numbers. Why therefore, they ask, all this bother? What they fail to realize is that the number of births in a nation in any one year depends on two things; (1) on how many children the average mother has, and (2) how many mothers there are. If the girl babies born begin to get fewer in numbers, then in due course there will be fewer women to become mothers and (if (1) remains unchanged) the number of births each year will begin to go down. But the process takes time; 18 or 20 years have to elapse before fewer births each year will be registered.

It is known that the number of girl babies (and, of course, boy babies, too) has been declining in Britain. In 1938 there were 5,120,000 females between the ages of 15 and 30, but in the same year there were only 4,360,000 between 0 and 15, not all of whom will survive to 30. It is inevitable therefore, that the number of women capable of child-bearing is going to decline in the next 20 years. Exactly when this is going to mean a fall in the population it is more difficult to say. The full effects of the war for one thing complicate any accurate estimation.

Social Changes of War

It is not only our ignorance of the final effects of the war which makes calculations difficult. The war has also caused temporary changes in social habits which have obscured what is happening. Because of the war very large numbers of men and women got married at a very much younger age than is usual in peace time. This was only natural when one remembers all the men and women who have been mobilized and sent off overseas or to other parts of the country. The marriage rate, therefore, went up, and with it the number of first babies. But this was only a bunching-up process; weddings took place that would normally have been spread over a number of years. We were, so to speak, robbing the future. In due course the marriage rate was bound to fall back to below the normal level, and with it after the necessary lapse of time, the number of first babies. The statistics published for the September quarter of 1943 show that this is what has happened to the marriage rate. There has been a substantial fall and the figures recorded are the lowest for any September quarter since 1918.

Despite superficial appearances to the contrary, we in Britain have to face the fact that unless some changes are made we shall become a declining population. Inevitably we shall become an ageing one, but the extent to which this occurs will be less if we can avoid the threatened decline.

Fewer People Better?

Does it matter? Some people say it does not, because there are too many people in Britain anyhow. There certainly are not too many when it comes to mobilizing for a war! What about peace time? Should we be better off with fewer people? It is very doubtful, in fact it is most unlikely. Unless we cut our numbers down to a fraction of their present size we could not maintain our present standard of living on what we grow, mine and fish in our own country. To support anything like our present population we must import food and raw materials, export manufactures and carry on international services such as shipping, overseas investment, financial facilities. Once a country is committed to living by international trade, it is not going to trade on better terms because it is a country of say 20 millions instead of one of 40. Probably the reverse is likely to be the case.

Then there is the question of international relationships. We all hope that one outcome of this war will be a better system of world-wide justice and order, and in that new system we are determined to play our part. We shall be able to do so if we maintain our present numbers more effectively than if we are a nation that is declining.

One further point. Hitler has shown what it is possible to do in the way of the mass movement of nations or their partial extermination. But if a nation is to reduce its numbers by less violent means it can only do so by reducing the number of births, or by emigration.

Increase in Stability?

People are not considered as desirable immigrants unless they are young and in the prime of life. That means leaving the aged decrepit behind. Fewer children have a similar effect. Thus, another reason against advocating a smaller population is that to achieve it one would be burdened for years with an undue number of the aged and infirm; a situation that would probably have psychological as well as economic reactions.

There seems every reason, therefore, to avoid a diminishing population in Britain. Should we try and increase it? Though it would be difficult definitely to prove the present numbers are the ideal, they seem to be very suitable. Perhaps more important, it looks as though it would be all we could do in increasing our birth rate to achieve stability at the existing figures, let that therefore be our aim.

As already mentioned, we are bound, even if we stabilize our numbers, to have a population in which there are fewer children and more old people. In 1901 we had 10.5 million children under 15; in 1938 8.8 million. On the other hand in 1901 there were only 2.4 million over 60, but in 1938 5.5.

This means we shall have to make

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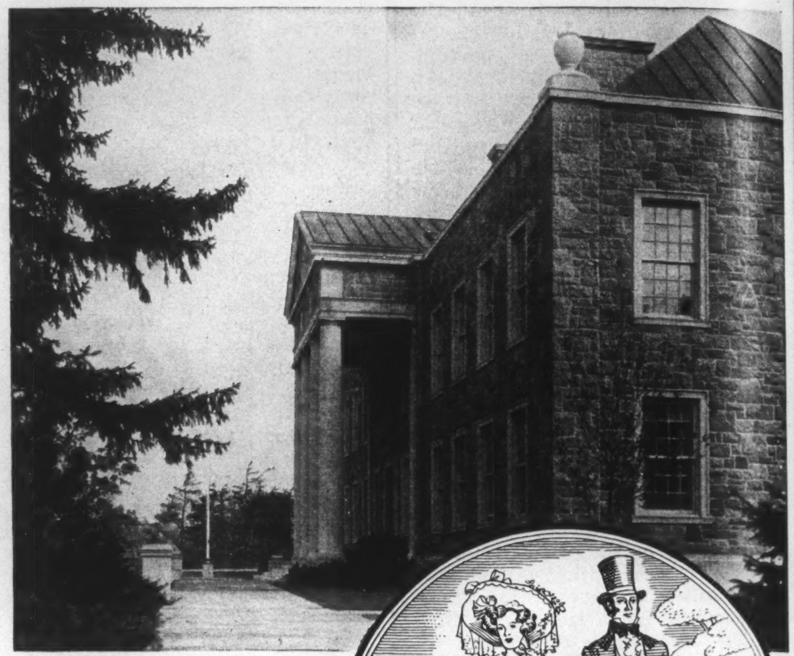

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certain changes both in the jobs hitherto usually carried out by the young and in the maintenance of the old. In the past, we have looked to youth to supply boys as messengers, for delivery vans, selling newspapers, and so forth. They have mostly been "blind alley" occupations. As the number of boys available diminishes alternative methods must be employed.

At the same time, if increasing numbers of the aged are to be kept in complete retirement, the burden on the community is going to be heavy.

Both situations can be at least partially eased if some of the jobs previously done by boys could be carried out by those who have retired from the more active work, probably on a part-time basis. The war has given us useful and encouraging experience along these lines. For instance, the great communications concern "Cables and Wireless" has during the war years replaced all its messenger boys by elderly volunteers. This practice, with suitable safeguards, might well be continued and extended after the war.

Changes in Habits

Now let us consider what changes are necessary if we are going to raise our birth-rate sufficiently to ensure that our numbers remain at about their present level. To put the answer in a practical form it is to see that the average family should consist of three or four children. If every child that was born grew to maturity, if there were equal numbers of men and women, if all got married and if all were capable of bearing children then two children per family would exactly suffice to replace our numbers generation by generation. But we know we have to make up for those who die before maturity, who do not get married, etc. To make good this deficiency it is necessary that where married people do have children the average number of children for each family should be between three and four.

This means a change in the social habits of an increasing proportion of the population. How is it to be done? It is doubtful if there is much we can do of a positive nature. We can, of course, make it plain how socially important it is that parents should have three or four children. Mainly, however, we must rely on natural parental instincts.

On the other hand, we can do much by mitigating the economic and particularly the social burden of bringing up a family. "Family Allowances" in various forms are becoming an accepted practice in Britain. Their effect however, is likely to be chiefly in improving the nutrition of children where there are a number of brothers and sisters and the wages coming in are small. This is a most valuable achievement, and its results should in time prove of considerable importance. It is not, however, likely to have much effect actually on the birth-rate itself. Perhaps more likely to affect the birth-rate are the various things that can be done to provide help to parents and especially to mothers. A number of Local Authorities already make a point of having houses at suitable rents for families on Municipal Estates. This practice must be extended and landlords dealt with who discriminate against families with children. More domestic help must be on an organized basis. Our wartime experience, both in such things as the Women's Volunteer Service and in the "directing" of labor, should be of great value and should be continued in some way into Britain's peacetime social structure.

Suggested Aids

Labor-saving houses and domestic appliances are directions in which great improvements can be made. Health Clinics that were showing themselves to be of real practical value before the war need to be extended, so must Maternity Hospitals, children's nurseries, and facilities for giving the growing family advice.

But the size of the normal family is largely a matter of social practice, and social practices usually begin among the more well-to-do and then diffuse themselves among the rest of the community. We therefore should particularly concentrate on this section of the nation. At present the parents in the higher income groups have to pay very much the same taxation as the non-parents. Family life is an expensive business. While compared with the lower paid members of the community it is true they still remain well off, but compared with childless members of their own income group, parents have to adopt a considerably lower standard of life if they have three or four children. I feel they should be assisted by really adequate allowances in their Tax Assessments. Give publicity to the demographic facts I have enumerated, extend domestic and maternity facilities, remove the existing onerous financial deterrents to parenthood, and I believe we can rely on natural instincts to achieve what we desire.

Throughout her history Britain has had to face emergencies and has had to adapt herself to changing conditions. To every challenge she has, so far, provided an adequate answer. An unduly low birth-rate is a new problem. I have no doubt, however, that again she will prove herself equal to the occasion, so that she may continue to play her part in world affairs and in the leadership of the British Commonwealth.

With the war in Italy tending more and more to become a clash of fixed guns rather than moving men, both sides have dug in, just as troops did in the last war. This British Tommy sits in the sun outside his dug-out and writes a letter home.

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Purposes of New United Church Catechism

By REV. RICHARD DAVIDSON

The United Church of Canada, now approaching the twentieth year of its life in union, has completed the task of setting forth its doctrinal position by way of a Catechism, which has recently come from the press. It differs from previous Catechisms chiefly in its treatment of man's duty to man, especially in the political, social and economic order.

In this article Dr. Davidson, for several years principal of Emmanuel College in Victoria University, and one of the most influential thinkers in the Church, tells something of how the new Catechism came into existence and what it signifies.

WHEN Churches unite the first task that confronts the new body is to get the machine to run smoothly and do the work it was devised to do. The first decade and more of the United Church (union was effected in 1925) was spent in getting the machine into running order. It was at first far from perfect and many adjustments had to be made. Most of them have been made; and now the Church is a going concern.

The second, but more important, task is to gather up the heritage, set it forth in living form, and convey it to the rising generation. So it has been in the Church of Scotland (united in 1929), in the new Methodist Church in England, in the new Methodist Church in the U.S.A., and in the Evangelical and Reformed Church of America. The United Church of Canada is carrying this second task step by step to completion. It has now done so in two fields, that of worship and that of doctrine.

The worship of the Church was taken in hand first, for common worship is the focal point in the life of any religious community. The *Hymnary* was ready in 1928. Preparation had been made for it in the simultaneous publication ten years earlier of new editions of the Presbyterian *Book of Praise* and the Methodist *Hymnal*. The *Book of Common Order*, that is, the book of worship or orders of services, was published in 1930. Its purpose was conservative in the literal sense, "to set forth orders that are loyal to the Spirit of Christ and loyal to the experience of the Church of all ages and of all lands; orders that carry on the doctrinal usage of the three uniting communions in their living integrity" (Preface). These books have defects; but they are not unworthy. With them in her hand the United Church has not to take a place on the edge of Christendom. They are ecumenical documents; they belong in the central stream of the Church's life through the centuries.

The statement of her doctrinal position came later. And that for two reasons: (1) At first she was preoccupied with organization; and (2) she shared for a time in the doctrinal apathy of Protestant Christendom. A blight had fallen on theology, and the Churches (especially those of the New World) had suffered sorely. It was as if men's success and prosperity in the nineteenth century had lulled the Most High to sleep. Yet men's concern for one another had not gone to sleep. They were wide awake, and conscious of large powers of management and control: they undertook to save one another. So a Social Gospel flourished in place of the historic Gospel. But in the last ten to twenty years the Most High (if I may put it so) has awaked and got on His feet again—to the consternation of some, surely to the benefit of all.

Rebirth of Theology

The United Church shares with the Western World generally in this rebirth of theology, that is, the conviction and affirmation that the Most High is a *living* God; the vigor and joy of this renascence is spreading through the world, even in time of war. When a man asks me to-day what he is to preach, I can say with a good deal of confidence, "Preach three things: (1) God is alive, and on the job; (2) He is concerned for people; and (3) He is in dead earnest about men's character. Hammer away at these three things till the truth in them gets hot and glows".

(1) He is the *living* God, not the mere maker of a sublime machine on some day long past; nor the first link in the chain of causation, not a vague drive or striving (*nisus*) within the universe, nor the spirit of nature; He is the God of unending action, the great Doer, "of whom, and through whom, and unto whom are all things," who has a purpose in all His working, and is able to make all things work together to the accomplishment of that purpose, the God who is every moment "on the job."

Concern for Men

(2) He has a concern for men. He created man to be a son to Him, to know the Father and to love and serve Him. He has today, as Job said long ago, "a desire to the work of his hands". He cares for men with the affection and purpose of a father. How much he cares we may judge from the greatest verse in the Bible: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life".

(3) He is concerned for what manner of men we are, concerned for character, the character that grows out of, and is a part of, total knowledge, total love, total service. How much concerned—well, the Cross is the measure of it.

This is the faith that the Church resolved in 1936 to set forth in order. Four years later the *Statement of Faith* was approved by the General Council meeting in Winnipeg. It was commended as a guide to preachers and to teachers of youth. It has had a circulation of 32,000 copies. The same Council set up a Commission on the Christian Faith to produce a catechism and such other helps as might be useful for the "declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us". (Luke 1:1)

The first product of the Commission's work was a devotional companion to the *Statement*. It was prepared with the conviction that "deep theology is the best fuel of devotion; it readily catches fire, and once kindled it burns long". (F. W. Faber). It was issued in 1941 under the title "Highways of the Heart, and has had a circulation of 9,900 copies. Professor Dow of Emmanuel College was at the same time asked to write a Biblical exposition of the *Statement*. His book "This Is Our Faith" has just been published. The *Catechism* is therefore the third piece of work undertaken; the whole Commission has been engaged on it for more than two years.

An Instructional Form

A catechism is just another way of stating the Church's faith. It is, of course, the same faith as that of the *Hymnary* and *Book of Common Order*. The *Statement* had the same faith in confessional form: "We believe etc." In a catechism it is put in the form of question and answer, a form suitable for imparting instruction, and a method of teaching that has been found effective for more than four hundred years, by both Protestants and Roman Catholics. It is a method that lays down the main lines of teaching and marks the steps with great clarity, and it appeals to youth at an age when the memory craves solid food.

In a catechism the paragraphs must be short. The average length of our questions is eight words, of our answers thirty-one words. The sentences must be straightforward; there is little room for an inverted order of words. The style ought to be firm; a free conversational style will not do, neither will lawyer-like precision. And the diction ought to be religious, rather than theological. Some technical words, it is true, cannot be avoided. No science or art or craft is afraid of a moderate technical vocabulary; why should religion? If we have something definite to say about religion, we have a right to use the exact words. When the New Testament was turned into Basic English 150 words had to be added to the Basic vocabulary of 850. Of the technical words that we have used perhaps the one that stands most in need of theological definition is the common word "love".

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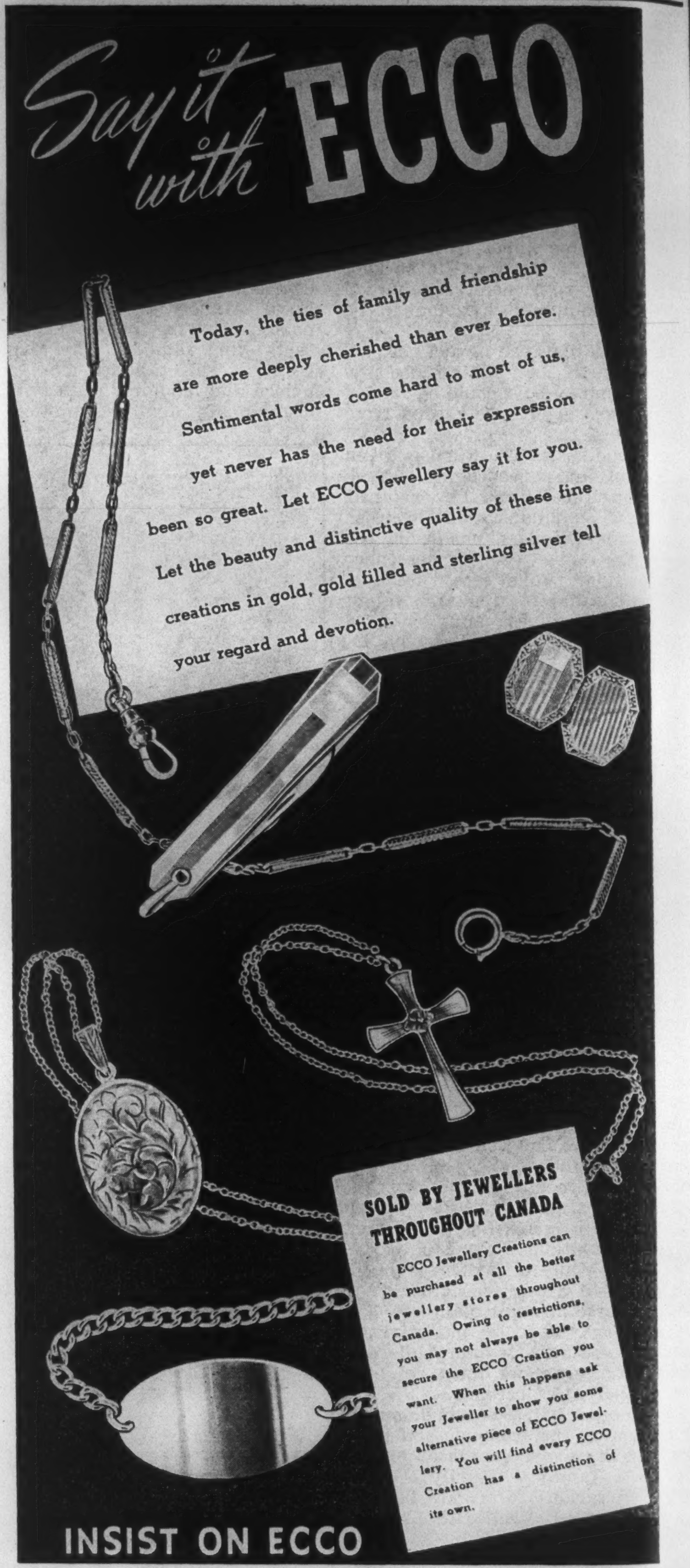

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in its context: "What is it that gives meaning to our life? It is God's high purpose that gives meaning to our life". "What is man? Man is the child of God whom He created to know Him, to love and serve Him, and to enjoy His favor and fellowship". And the ground of man's duty to man is found in the same place: "In doing our duty to our neighbor how do we love and serve God? If we think of our neighbor as the brother for whom Christ died, to make him the man He desires him to be, then in doing our duty to our neighbor we are making our own the Father's good purpose for the whole family in heaven and earth."

Man's Duty to Man

It is in the treatment of man's duty to man that the chief innovation of the *Catechism* will be noted. Since shortly before the Reformation the Ten Commandments have given the scheme for the orderly treatment of duty (by Roman Catholics as well as Protestants); "Thou shalt not kill; Thou shalt not commit adultery; Thou shalt not steal; Thou shalt not covet; Honor thy father and thy mother". These are elemental duties, it is true, stated with matchless clarity and vigor. But New Testament teaching goes far beyond them. We have therefore attempted to summarize New Testament teaching about man's duty to man in the enlarging circles in which he finds himself, the home, the local church, the school, those he plays with, those he works with, those he does business with, the state, the whole world of mankind—all his neighbors far and near. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself".

There is no sphere of life to which Christianity is indifferent. The religion of Christ has something to say about politics and about the social and economic order. The Church abdicates her mission when she withdraws from any field where man lives his life. It is, of course, her duty to be competent where her word is relevant—on the moral and religious side of conduct (for all conduct has a moral and religious side). But she goes beyond her mission when she goes beyond her competence; competence in statesmanship or trade is for individual churchmen. In the long run the Church's influence tells most for good if she testifies, boldly and explicitly, that God means business in His moral purpose with man, that He says of every single thing that is false, or proud or selfish, "It shall not stand."

Theology is just reading the Bible and thinking about it. For the Bible tells us what God has done to save us and the Bible claims for Him the complete allegiance of our mind and will. It records the facts of pivotal importance, *facta*, things done, done by God, things relevant to His making man at the last what at the first He intended him to be. In 1900 years men have walked in all kinds of places with that book in their hands, living by it, examining it, matching it with new situations, learning anew what it means. And what they find they state in creeds and confessions, the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, the Confessions of the 16th and 17th centuries. The gist of the Thirty-nine Articles and of the Westminster documents we have in our United Church Twenty Articles. This is the tradition in which our *Statement* and our *Catechism* have taken shape. But they have been shaped also in view of Christianity's whole experience of God. We believe that they state essentially the mind of Augustine and Luther, of Calvin and Cranmer, of Knox and Wesley, as well as the mind of the New Testament. If we really stand where we think we stand, it is not in some remote corner of Christendom.

While Allied authorities in Italy make every effort to prevent the disruption and hardships which fall to civilians in wartime, scenes like this are all too common. Her parents missing and home gone, this child knows too well what war means.

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Total costs incurred on construction and manufacturing operations for the account of the British and Canadian Governments have so far exceeded $600,000,000.

As compensation for its services in operating these government plants, Defence Industries Limited receives management fees. Total net income (after taxes) from this source including 1943 represented **less than one-fifth of one percent** of all the costs incurred by the company on behalf of the government.

Progress — A review of the growth of Canadian Industries Limited between 1929 and 1939 may serve as a guide to future progress.

As a result of the introduction of new products, the development of new uses for industrial chemicals, and the stimulus of an average reduction of 17% in selling prices, sales increased by 80% during those years.

The number of employees was 77% greater at the end than at the beginning of the period. Wage rates were at a much higher level. Industrial relations plans containing social security features for employees were extended.

Manufacturing facilities were increased substantially. More than 90% of the expansion resulted from expenditures by the Company for the enlargement of existing plants or the construction of new productive capacity, and less than 10% from the acquisition of established enterprises.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE—"Just as the industry has grown by concentration on research and the practical application of scientific findings—so will future progress be dependent upon . . . the wealth of new knowledge coming from the chemical laboratory . . . to meet consumer needs."

A copy of the 1943 Shareholders' Report, from which these excerpts are taken; will be mailed on request to: The Secretary, Canadian Industries Limited, Box 10, Montreal.

When RCAF Returns Will We be Ready?

By PERCY JACOBSON

It is to the airmen of the United Nations that those nations primarily owe their salvation. The survivors of this heroic band will soon — or perhaps not quite so soon — be returning to their native lands to take up the humdrum occupations of peace. Those who are Canadians will return to Canada. Is Canada equipped and prepared to do the best it can for them and make the best use of them?

Mr. Jacobson, who is a Montreal business man, and a well-known writer and dramatist, proposes the setting-up of local committees to make contact with the returned men and give individual attention to their problems, and to act as liaison between the men and the government agencies for rehabilitation.

CANADA'S Air Minister, Major C. G. Power, recently made an impassioned appeal in the House of Commons for a genuine effort to effect the rapid and complete repatriation of the Air Force at the end of the war.

"Let the brawn and the brain and the courage of these thousands of young men be turned to the development of their own country, and no nation on God's green earth can equal us," said the Air Minister. "Let us emphasize the spiritual side of the peace time task at least as much as the material side. When these boys return this country will be theirs, but theirs to mould, to develop, to build and to make capable of fulfilling its great destiny as a nation."

It is not surprising that the man who had the vision to create almost overnight an Air Force which is one of the great wonders of the war should also have the insight to realize what is worrying "his boys" overseas. This is not the first time he has raised the subject. In an eloquent speech in Parliament a year ago he told the people of Canada that if they were to deal effectively with the rehabilitation of the young men who enlisted as air crews they must realize that this was a problem that deals with the air force only and differs from that which arose from the last war. And he gives his reasons.

No Prospects for Many

"In this war," said Air Minister Power, "perhaps not a majority but still a very large proportion of the men who are now in our fighter and bomber squadrons in the Middle East and all over the world are young men who had hardly reached the age of twenty. They have been taken from their high schools or colleges or universities and in some cases their education had not been completed. These men have not as yet established themselves in any vocation. We took them at the threshold of their lives and we have placed them in one of the most hazardous of all occupations. These young men have not a job to go back to. They have no career in life. Moreover, the experiences they are having at the present time have in all probability diverted their minds from peacetime thinking."

He acknowledges the limitations of the government in dealing with the problem of rehabilitation. He agrees that the mechanics of the situation can be to some extent provided for by extension courses, vocational training and so forth, but he fears that unless we find a means to deal with individual cases and give the best thought of the country to this problem we shall not make a success of it.

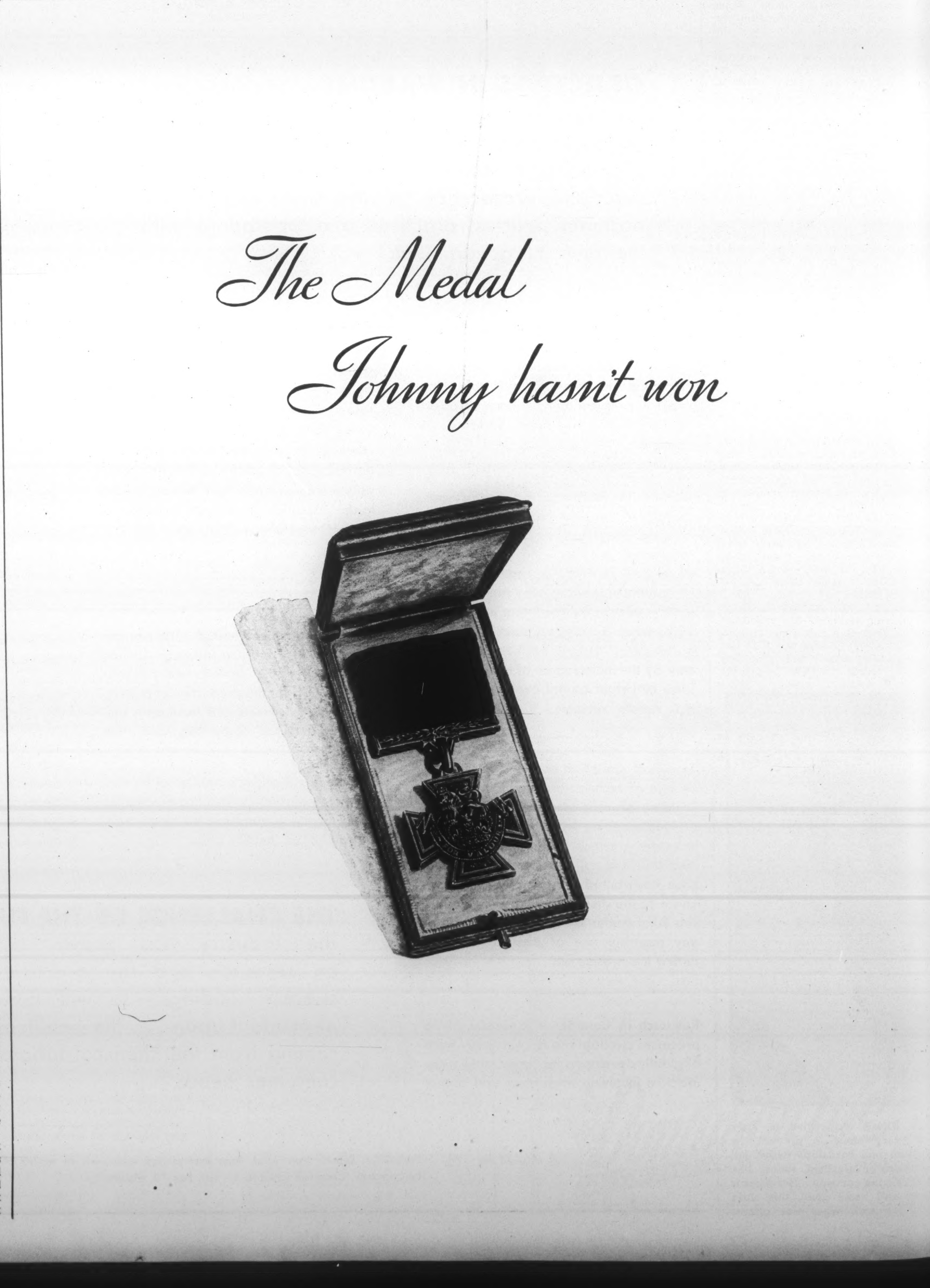
"We owe so much to so few." What a debt! A debt of more stupendous proportions than our huge national debt. A debt that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. A debt that must be met on demand. A debt that cannot be shifted to unborn generations. The demand will be made soon. It will be made on you. What are you going to do about it? Make no mistake about this. Half baked plans or windy oratory will not ease their apprehension. Be careful. These tight lipped, clear-eyed young men will be quick to discern what is real and what is phoney. They will see with awful clarity behind the façades of the predatory merchant, the office-seeking politician, the selfish industrialist, the pedant with little love of humanity. Theirs will be the writing on the wall to fear, not that of the Communist or Fascist. The Beveridge Plan or the Marsh Plan will leave them cold. These are plans for the needy, the sick, the almost dead. They will want a plan with a solid foundation and open sky above. Stars to shoot at, not ceilings to watch.

Good words, but again, what do we propose to do about it? Nothing or something. Nothing? Laissez faire? Then we will not reap because we have not sown. We will not reap a great Nation. We will betray the dead and the living. We will quench a bright flame, smother it with ashes and not know the crime we have committed. We will remain smug but history will hold us to an accounting which could be our hell if there is awareness in after life.

Start Now

Something? Then we must start now. The problem is not easily solved. But it can be met. It does require the best minds and the warmest hearts in the land. The government has a job to do. We the people have a job to do. The government's job is easier than our job. It can and will provide the machinery, the mechanics of rehabilitation. It will see that those who desire work will obtain work. Those who desire education will obtain education. Our job, yours and mine, will be harder. It will require patience. It will require a clear head and a kind heart. It will require the detachment that often a parent is not able to give.

Not all of us can qualify for the job. Some of us may be kind-hearted. Most of us are. Some of us are cool headed. Not many of us are. Both heart and mind combined in the same person are necessary to successfully cope with the problem of these returned airmen now and in the future. Now, because even while they are on active service we can ease their fears by conditioning them to think along constructive lines about their future. Give them to understand that the harness, the bit between the teeth, and the spurs, are not compulsory. That they will have time a-plenty to roam when they



come home. These lads are no prima donnas, they will want no special privileges, but in spite of themselves they will find it difficult after tasting the first joys of happy reunion with their folks and friends, to resist the feeling that the routine of family life is a pretty dull affair. This is a natural reaction. This experience will be shared by young men of all the armed forces. It was general after the last war. But our airmen have flown high. There have been times when their spirits soared into the clouds with their bodies.

"Up, up the long delicious, burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace,
Where never lark, nor even eagle flew:
And while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand and touched the face of God."

The poem has been too often quoted to require comment. It was written by John Gillespie Magee, a mere youth, nineteen years of age who was killed in action with the R.C.A.F. in December 1940. He was a gifted poet with the ability to paint his feelings with lovely words. Such a gift is a rare heritage. But many, a great many, of our pilots, observers, gunners, had the thought, had the feeling which inspired Magee. The thought, the feeling may become buried in their sub-consciousness, but it will be with them for all time, a part of their secret lives.

There will be the certainty of boredom. There will be the danger that this may lead to something worse, a sense of the futility of life as a civilian. These lads will return to their home hamlets, towns and cities to find life has changed but little during their absence. Because our country (as now seems likely) will have escaped the ravages of the enemy, they will discover that even with a global war the ways and thoughts of their elders have altered but slightly, if at all. Because they are young they will not understand this. Because miracles have happened to them they will expect miracles will have happened to us. The situation is fraught with danger. The need will be for right direction. And this right direction can be planned now in every section of Canada. We know what to expect. Let us prepare for it while we have time to spare.

Committee in Every City

A committee to deal with these problems should be set up in every town and city in the Dominion. The members should be selected with the greatest possible discrimination. There are men and women in every community peculiarly fitted for handling this type of work. Persons with wisdom and charm, who irrespective of age are still young in their ideas, who have imagination and power to gain the respect of youth for their point of view.

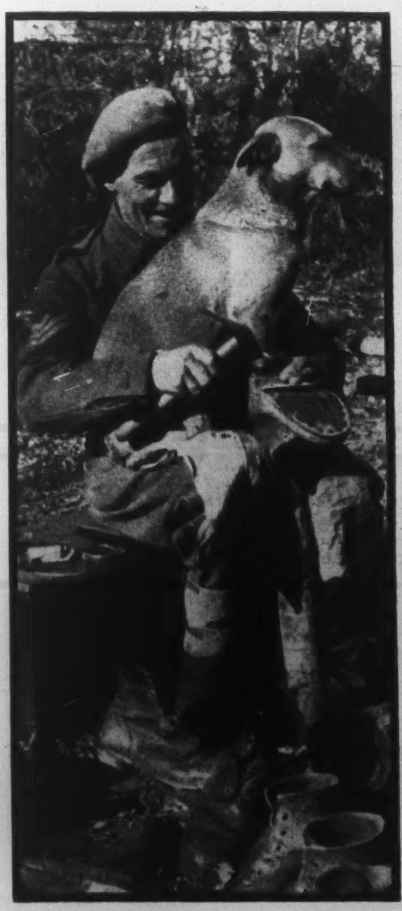
These boards should be non-denominational in character. It would be adviseable in Quebec to have separate ones for English and French airmen.

The personnel should be selected from the type of citizen eager to serve without remuneration. Wherever possible the assistance of a professional vocational expert and a trained psychologist should be obtained. Willingness to act is important, but the vital need is for each member to have the capacity and experience to understand all the problems involved. They must be able to inspire the returned men with the feeling that their re-entry into civilian life calls for the same qualities of courage, concentration and intelligence as in war.

The Board should act in a liaison capacity between the men and the government agencies for rehabilitation. It should, however, operate in the most informal manner possible with the aim to give individual attention to each airman. There should be no public hearings. Economic adjustments, educational needs and vocational direction would be weighed and reported on through regular government channels. These to be followed up until proper action is taken.

No Stuffed Shirts

It may be argued that it will be difficult to find a sufficient number of men and women with these qualifications to form enough committees to make the scheme successful. It is not true. Search and you will find. Failure would come not from the lack of the quality of the material needed but that some shoddy stuff might be chosen because of artificial lustre. Therefore care should be taken that no person is selected only because of a "name" or because he or she is one of the influential citizens in the town. It is possible, though not probable that this influential citizen might have all the qualifications necessary. In that case he should not be denied because of his prominence. Is it not true that in your town there are people who are spoken of with respect, affection and admiration for their fine qualities who have never pushed themselves forward, who have done their job in life quietly and efficiently? Those are the kind of people you will want on your committee. But they have to be ferreted out. Do the ferreting now.



Napoleon once said: "An army marches on its stomach," but this regimental shoemaker attached to a unit in Italy is always ready to disagree as he views the pile of army boots that come in every day for repair. "Tara", a captured German police dog, adds to his difficulties.

Johnny isn't fighting for medals . . .

Johnny doesn't even *like* fighting! He doesn't like sleeping in a slit trench instead of his own comfortable bed. He doesn't like killing other men. But he's doing it.

He faces death day after day. Sometimes he lives on nothing more than "iron ration." There's little chance for sleep. The enemy is always there, just out front.

Johnny hasn't won a medal. He hasn't been cited for "gallantry in the face of the enemy." He's just another soldier who is fighting bravely. After all, that's his duty. He's just another soldier willing to pay *his* price for *your* freedom!

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NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

Newest Profession Has Grown With the War

By STUART JAFFARY

Wartime needs have given an extraordinary expansion to social work, and training for it is one of the most important tasks of education.

The author of this article is Director of the School of Social Work at the University of Toronto, whose main job it is to supply competent trained workers for the vast number of openings which now exist all over Canada.

SOCIAL developments in Canada are apt to occur almost unknown to the ordinary citizen. The wide spread of the country, its economic and ethnic regionalism, the isolation of its rural areas and the crowded confusion of its metropolitan centres, are factors tending to obscure social trends. Such is the case with the new profession of social work. Wartime demands have quietly raised social work to a new importance; the profession is already in strong demand, and if the experience of Great Britain and the United States is a guide, it is slated for a broad and busy future.

"Social Work" is the modern title. It has been (and still is) variously known as social service, or social science, but the term, "social work" is now acquiring general acceptance. Evidence of its general adoption is the fact that professional schools, professional associations, and large national conferences alike now use this title. It is likewise found in the dictionaries and in the classifications of civil service commissions.

The growing professional character and methods of social work are a resultant of its coming of age and of its increasing responsibilities. Historically a function of the Church, social service was first diverted into philanthropic societies under private auspices, and as these have proved inadequate to the growing task, it is now carried on to an increasing extent by governments under the name of public welfare; in this area we hear of such activities as probation and parole, rehabilitation, public assistance, and others.

Under whatever auspices, social work deals with people, either as individuals, in families, or in communities. Usually it is called on to deal with them, individually or collectively, because of their unmet needs, whether these are of a material sort, such as food and shelter when destitute, or health care of the child, the aged, or the mentally ill, or meeting the intense emotional needs of an unmarried mother or a child of unfit parents. Working with persons as individuals or families is known (naturally enough) as case work; activities with people in groups, such as YMCA's, settlements, or camps is commonly called group work. The third main branch of social work is termed community organization, and includes the co-ordination of the social agencies in a given community, or the organization of needed social services where none already exist.

Becoming a Public Work

In the past most social work has been done in the relatively placid waters of the private agency. But the rapidity of social change since the First Great War has brought it out of these quiet precincts into the area of public administration. Years of depression and years of war have called for the creation of large services of public welfare, and in these pressing years of war it is these new public services which are turning rapidly to the new profession for help. This is its future, too, because of the necessary expansion of public assistance, social insurance, public housing, and social services to the courts and mental hospitals. Even the army, *mirabile dictu*, has discovered that a man's life does not automatically change on the day of enlistment; that he remains a human being and that his unrecognized concern for his wife and his children may become quite as important a disabling factor as the bullets of the enemy.

In the United States, the centre of gravity of social work moved quickly from the private to the public area during the 1930's, years of gigantic burdens of human destitution caused by the depression, followed by the creation of a nation-wide program of public social services under the Social Security Act. In wartime Britain, the dislocations of families and communities has created an intense demand for social workers. There were few to be had, and so great is Britain's need that, at the request of the British Ministry of Health, Canadian contingents of skilled workers have gone over to assist in the care of British children away from their own homes.

Private Agencies Needed

This rapid growth of public social services is impressive, but should not leave the idea that private social agencies are no longer required; they are needed more than ever before. It is their special function to be in the forefront of new areas of human distress, quick to sense and meet new needs. They have the freedom to experiment with new tools and work along new paths. Never before in Canada's history has the need been greater for just such alertness and service. Indeed, a remarkable tribute is now being paid to their work by the federal government, and one which has gone nearly unrecognized. Over the years, the private agencies have demonstrated the value of case work with disorganized families and insecure children. When, under wartime pressures, many soldiers' families are experiencing similar difficulties, Ottawa has extensively utilized these agencies for their help, and drawn many skilled social workers into the public services for the same purpose. The private social agencies may well be proud of their solid achievements through the many lean years and look forward to increasing service in the future.

The imperious demands of wartime are causing vast social changes, whose ripples first lap on the doorsteps of the social agencies. Wartime means dislocated families. Fathers are serving with the forces, leaving an unbalanced family structure, and adding a serious load of care to the mothers, especially in families with adolescent children. Other mothers are working in industry, leaving children with reduced supervision in overcrowded neighborhoods. Small wonder that family difficulties multiply, and that the calls for child protection grow apace. The children are likely to be the war victims on the home front.

Strain on Community

Communities, too, are under new social pressures. Industrial communities are swollen with war workers; new plants spring up overnight. Every kind of physical and social service is strained—housing, transportation, health, education, recreation. The complicated personal product of these strains is fatigue; fatigue results again in irritability, illness, absenteeism, and lowering of family and community morale. Alcoholism and parental irresponsibility are prominent symptoms of this "disorganization under pressure."

These conditions are worsening today because of the inertia of local communities. We are the victims of the irresponsibility, or more accurately, the *a*-responsibility of our local governments. The wartime industrial developments are so vast, and the new populations involved so large, that local communities are powerless to cope with them, because of their outmoded and inadequate governmental machinery and financial resources. The workers from many an industrial development spread across several adjoining communities, with assorted municipal structures— towns, villages, townships. These little municipalities lack the knowledge, the imagination, the powers, and the finances to meet the new needs, and hence sit inert while problems multiply about them. Provinces might move but do not, preferring rather to place "the blame" on Ottawa, who caused all this by the war. Ottawa, far removed from the local community by both distance and understanding, and unused to its ways or needs, reaps the repercussions on the industrial front, in terms of labor discontent, absenteeism, labor turnover, and partial effort. Industry, a party to the difficulties in both cause and effect, is loath to extend its obligations beyond the doors of its plants. Private social agencies, though often acutely aware of the needs, are generally too small and too busy to supply the necessary leadership to meet them. What is lacking and badly needed is searching attention to these local community conditions, and imagination and responsible leadership in bettering them.

This is a job of community organization for the social worker. Britain, faced with the same problem magnified many times, put social workers on the job, through a Welfare Division of the Ministry of Labor. They were armed with skills, power, and finances, and have proved their worth by easing many a tight community situation. The situation has first to be recognized as one needing attention; then responsibility for improving it has to be accepted. The resources of the community — governmental, industrial, and private, have then to be applied and co-ordinated in meeting the new needs. Such immediate attention to the emergency community needs precipitated by wartime conditions might well be the beginning of some intelligent attention to our Canadian communities from the viewpoint of places in which to live. Our metropolitan areas — sprawling, planless and disorganized, are in particular need of this attention; such study and planning is an essential prerequisite to post-war programs of public works and housing.

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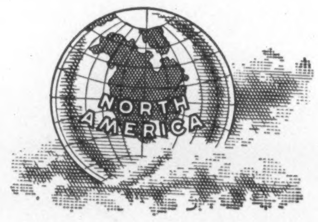

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WARTIME GARDENS

For Victory Garden Success, Plan Early and Carefully

By COLLIER STEVENSON

ONE of the most important steps to success in Victory gardening is the preparation of a plan; not necessarily an elaborate plan, but one at least accurately scaled to indicate the size and shape of the space available for vegetables, together with the position of any buildings or large trees located near enough to have a bearing on the lay-out of the garden. Before such a plan is undertaken, another step is necessary: there must be a decision as to just what amount of space can be handled satisfactorily without putting too great a strain on the home-gardener's energy, time and ability.

Actually, in Victory gardening it is not how much you do as how you do it that counts. In other words, it is preferable to develop a relatively small space, plant it wisely, cultivate it carefully, make the very most of it, than to attempt the care of a space altogether too large for one-man effort, and apt to be neglected.

THE trouble is that, in the first flush of enthusiasm, what with the inborn urge to "get on the land" which perennially bobs up in the spring, many novices are so over-ambitious — or perhaps so over-confident of their abilities—that they plan their Victory gardens on far too generous a scale. Then, after flicking through the pages of catalogue after catalogue, they proceed to order seeds on a proportionately lavish scale—just a case of enthusiasm gone exuberant! The success of Victory gardens is not built on temporary exuberance, but on quiet effort, maintained consistently throughout the season, irrespective of whatever discouraging factors there may be, whether wet spells, drought, plant disease or insects.

Vegetables are greedy feeders, but, on the other hand, they are generosity itself after being fed properly either with the good old barnyard variety or one of the excellent types of commercial fertilizer now on the market. For, not only is their quantity more generous, but their flavor is better and their vitamin content higher: furthermore, their growth is more rapid, paving the way for succession planting—something of particular importance in a garden of limited area.

ASTUTE planning for a vegetable garden demands attention to this matter of succession planting in order that a continuous harvest may be assured. As an instance, early radishes are edible for little more than a week, as they quickly turn pithy. Supposing that you want really appetizing radishes for five weeks, isn't it logical to make five sowings spaced a week apart and each sufficient for a one week's supply? If the five week's quantity were to be sowed at once, there inevitably would be wastage because the entire harvest could not possibly be eaten with relish in a week. Obviously, then, succession planting is economical in the use of seed.

Of course, not all vegetables require succession planting. Some of those which do are listed on the accompanying table, and for each is given the period during which the harvest from one sowing can be expected to remain in good condition. Included here are carrots, beans and beets, although these will provide a harvest all season long if necessary. The beans, though, must be picked promptly and regularly. As for the carrots and beets, they will grow big, but even in the fall they will be nutritious, sweet and tender, although they are quite apt to be enormous in size. Undoubtedly, they are better when younger—so several plantings still are advisable.

A continuing harvest of some vegetables can be assured by sowing at the same time varieties which mature early and late. This usually should be done in the case of tomatoes, and it also can be done with peas and sweet corn.

IT IS well to remember and allow for the fact that, when successive sowings are made in the spring, the second sowing will mature faster than the first on account of the warmer weather. If, on the contrary, successive sowings are made in the summer under hot, dry weather conditions, more time must be allowed for maturity, as excessive heat usually tends to retard growth. Making these allowances, the time between two sowings should be about the same as the period of good harvest. And the sowings should be gauged to supply all needs for that period without any danger of wasteful over-production.

These Vegetables Have Short Harvests

Sow only what you will eat while harvest lasts, then follow with another sowing to keep the supply continuous.

CROP	HARVEST LASTS
Beans	4 weeks
Beets	6 weeks
Carrots	8 weeks
Cucumbers	4 weeks
Endive	6 weeks
Lettuce	6 weeks
Kohlrabi	3 weeks
Turnips	2 weeks
Spinach	2 weeks
Sweet corn	10 days
Onion sets	4 weeks
Peas	2 weeks
Radish (early)	1 week
Radish (midseason)	2 weeks
Radish (winter)	6 weeks

If carefully studied, the table can be an excellent basis on which to work out a sowing schedule harmonized to the individual production program. And a few hours of study devoted to the table may be the means of saving a lot of time and unnecessary labor—for don't forget that, if well-planned, a campaign is half-won before the battle starts.

Richard Averill Smith Photo.

Quaint picket-fences are enjoying a phenomenal return to popularity, no doubt because they have been found protective as well as decorative. The pictured fence, as an example, bounds a small home vegetable plot.

Richard Averill Smith Photo.

A flagged terrace here is enclosed by a low picket fence to create a delightful little dooryard garden.

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(Above) The KOREAN BOX, an amazing dwarf evergreen shrub hardy even in Manitoba. Photo taken Christmas, 1943, in Toronto. Thrives in almost any conditions.

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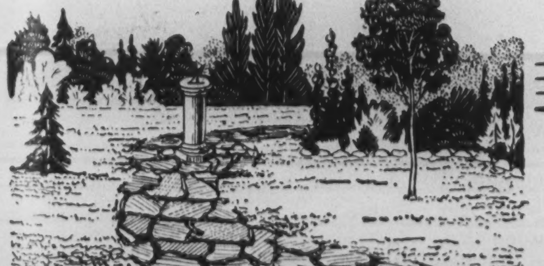

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Italy as a Mere Curtain-Raiser Introducing the Real War

THE CURTAIN RISES, by Quentin Reynolds. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

IN THE Eighteenth Century a fellow like Quentin Reynolds would have had rather a bumpy trip. The high boys of that time, social, religious, or literary, had no use for enthusiasm. They were so cool-headed that they were a frost and stopped all clocks. Or perhaps not all. John Wesley kept on ticking. So did James Boswell.

Nowadays we recognize that enthusiasm is the thermometer of life, and Quentin's registers at a constant boiling point. Add to enthusiasm a genius for seeing interesting things and people, an incorruptible honesty, high ability as a writer, and Reynolds is quite a chap.

Here is his sixth book on the war as he has seen it, and it covers a lot of territory, Egypt, Iran, Russia, Palestine, North Africa, Sicily and the beach-heads of Italy. When his stomach curls into knots of fear he says so. When he foregathers with other correspondents he's the life of the party, and even admits it. When he sees the ordinary people of Moscow and learns what they have suffered he loves them and makes you love them too. And when he walks in the black ruin of the city of Vyazma once with 60,000 inhabitants of whom 716 were left when the Germans allowed their guns to cool he infects you with a hatred of Nazi deeds.

He's no wishful thinker. In his view the war only got started when Italy was invaded, which explains the title of the book. Compared to this the liveliest novels are tame and uninteresting.

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OXFORD

Yesterday's Children

SOUTH LODGE, Reminiscences of Violet Hunt, Ford Madox Ford, etc. by Douglas Goldring. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

NO ONE will deny that Sherlock Holmes was more vital and interesting than A. Conan Doyle, the man who made him. And other literary characters have had the impolite habit of shouldering aside their creators. Naturally enough, since great figures of fiction are called forth by surges of inspiration, while an author is "in the spirit" only occasionally. For the most part he is wearing the grey flower of an average life and at times sinks into the state of Mrs. Gummidge, "a lone, lorn critter" with whom "everythink goes contrairy."

For these reasons the records of literary coteries, new movements and the like have (for me) no consuming interest. The temporary gods of yesterday had feet of clay, and not infrequently, it seems, brains of the same consistency. The rebel band flitting about London thirty years ago may have alarmed the academicians of the time, artistic or literary, but to-day the shouts of *Blast* or the vagaries of Ezra Pound and his fatuous disciples, or the color-curiosities of cubism are buried under mountains of rubble.

Ford Madox Hueffer (alias Ford) set up housekeeping with Violet Hunt while his wife was still living, and all London quivered at this new revelation of genius. So what! Both had written some excellent work, but who reads it nowadays? And Ezra Pound sold himself to Mussolini and, when last heard of, was broadcasting as an Italian Lord Haw-Haw.

The Boundless North

ALASKA AND THE CANADIAN NORTH WEST, by Harold Griffin. (McLeod, $3.50.)

IN SEVEN months and 17 days the Canada - Alaska highway from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks was completed; or at least driven through. Probably no highway ever is completed. Always there is something to be done, season after season. Considering that the distance is 1,600 miles through a tough wilderness, ranging from mountains to muskeg, that the climate is vigorous, that many streams had to be bridged or led under the road by culverts, the task was monumental.

But this book has many other wonders to talk about, such as the oil-sands of the Fort McMurray region now about to be exploited, such as the Canol project, such as the airborne traffic centred at Edmonton. It's an illuminating book, ably written by a man who knows, and with a romantic flavor, and should have the widest circulation.

Halifax High Life

By D. P. O'HEARN

GRAND PARADE, by G. B. Lancaster. (McClelland & Stewart. $3.00.)

IT IS gratifying to see so accomplished a novelist as Miss Lancaster turn her pen to Canada, and particularly to the early days of Nova Scotia where there is such a wealth of romance and color to be unfolded.

The title of Miss Lancaster's book comes from the Grand Parade in Halifax where at the turn of the 18th century fabulously chivalrous Halifax society promenaded daily under the benevolent eye of its own royal patron, Prince Edward, and his ill-accepted mistress, Madame St. Laurent.

Halifax still has its "Parade", a lifeless acre of ground inhabited by stray men and dogs and with its only remnant of the past, historic St. Paul's, facing it at one end. The "Grand" has gone from today's Parade as it has from much of the rest of Canada's citadel city on the Atlantic. But within the four hundred pages of her novel Miss Lancaster brings back a picture of the brilliant, gay town of yesterday, flushed with life and money and the romance of royal garrisons and privateers, great trade, water-front 'dives of all nations', lavish entertainment and palatial homes, and rum—always rum. It is a heart-warming picture for those who have known Halifax only in its drab lavender of recent years.

Her portrayal of this romantic period in North American history is, to us, the true value of Miss Lancaster's novel but, competent writer that she is, she has tied it to the thread of a moving, and at times exciting, if not always strong, story, which carries the reader easily through the rough, but necessary, spots of historical detail.

In the Cochrane family, round which her story centres, she resurrects pioneers and profiteers, also privateers, who are fictional but could be real. They are worth knowing, both as characters of fiction and as representatives of the peculiar form of pioneer that had much to do with the development of the eastern part of our country.

Pioneers, O Pioneers

By MARY DALE MUIR

THE WAKE OF THE PRAIRIE SCHOONER, by Irene Paden; (Macmillans, $3.50.)

THIS is a noteworthy account of the trek of the pioneers in their covered wagons through Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming to Oregon and California. It is packed with information culled from the diaries of the travellers, garnered from the records on rocks and gravestones along their trail, found in forts and stopping-places and in the memories of old timers and their descendants. It is written with judgment and fine skill and with no attempt to embellish a tale of hardship and heroism that needs no embellishment.

So familiar is the writer with these old-time trails, that she and her husband have spent twenty years in retracing, that it takes no effort of the reader's imagination to see the long line of riders, mules, horses, or ox-pulled covered wagons moving over them. Many of their numbers were lost from Indian attack, in the fording of rivers, or the descent of precipitous cliff roads. They were shaken over buffalo wallows, scourged by cholera, famished or feasting, sadly following the trail or gaily singing.

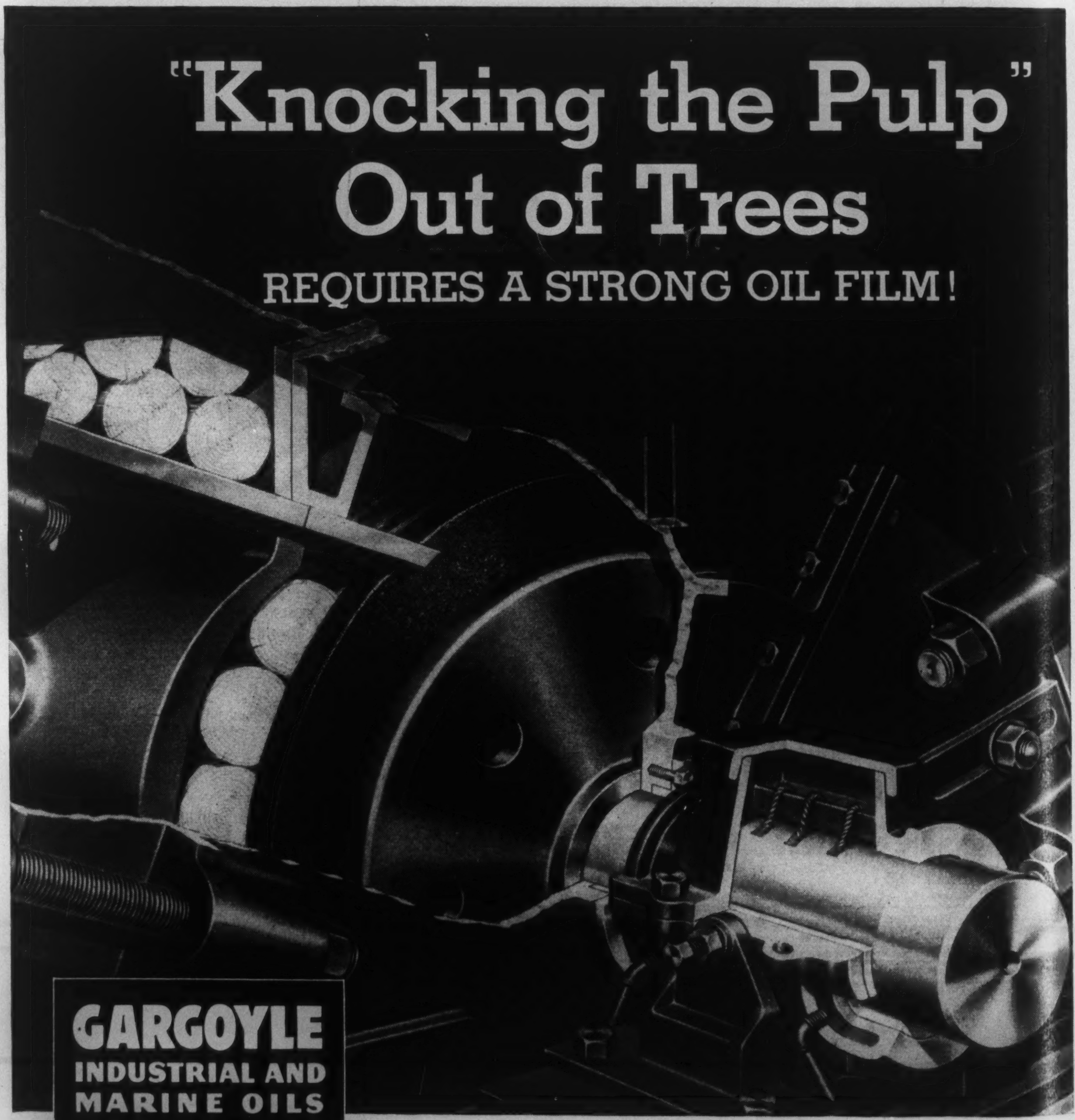
There is a great "homeliness" and humor in this saga of the road that pictures women gathering dried buffalo chips to light their fires, cooking in the rain under umbrellas, that tells of Indians cavorting around in hoop skirts, captivated by the gift of little mirrors, or of men making use of ant hills to "delouse" their clothes.

Through it all runs the story of weightier historical matters, the rivalry of England and the States for the Oregon territory, the making and breaking of Indian treaties, the establishment by the Mormons of river ferries and the like.

First Invasion

JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1943, by Edgar McInnis. (Oxford, 25c.)

FOR the seventeenth instalment of The Oxford History of the War Professor McInnis deals with the vital sixty days in mid-1943 when Sicily was conquered, Italy invaded and Russia was destroying forever the myth of German invincibility. The story is well-told although necessarily condensed.



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THE BOOKSHELF

An Italian Historian Describes the Lions in the Peace Path

COMMON CAUSE, by G. A. Borgese. (Collins, $4.50.)

RACE dominance and money dominance are the twin devils that must be exorcised before the ideal of one world at peace can be realized. The one is Fascist and the other semi-Fascist; both are authoritarian and therefore war-breeding; both trample into the dust masses of humanity and deny the concept of brotherhood. Since that concept has been nourished more in Great Britain, the United States and Russia than elsewhere in the world, these three nations should strive for an honest and all-embracing friendliness, and hope for the rise of leaders who will maintain it. Meantime these nations have an enormous task of separate housecleaning.

Such is the theme of this stately and brilliant study of history, past and current. The author is an Italian Liberal who bowed himself out of his native land rather than swallow the oath of Fascism and now is Professor of Italian Literature at the University of Chicago. He writes as a practised orator speaks, perhaps with more dramatic color than even the orator, but his knowledge of the subject is monumental and there is urgency and sincerity in his argument. It is a book that paints all the lions in the path in full ferocity and should be required reading for all economists, publicists and earnest seekers after a better world.

Phoenix From The Ashes

USSR, The Story of Soviet Russia, by Walter Durante. (Longmans, Green, $4.00.)

ABLEST and best informed of American correspondents in Russia Mr. Durante has here set down the whole story of the revolution from the abdication of the Czar in the Spring of 1917. It is a tale of confusion dominated and used by Lenin during his lifetime and brought to a measure of order by Stalin his successor who overcame conspiracies one by one, captivated the nationalist and individualist feelings of the great mass of the people and at the last turned to flight the armies of the aliens.

Chief of the oppositionists was Trotzky who blasted his own career by neglecting to attend the funeral of Lenin and ended in a "murky death." The author makes clear the constant ill-feeling between the revolutionists who plotted afar off in comfort during the Czar's regime and those who stayed in Russia as underground agitators and partook of the misery of the people. Stalin and his close comrades were of this latter group.

No other book on Russia gives a clearer picture of the most remarkable social transformation of modern history.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

A Real Human Document

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

A SURGEON'S WORLD, by Max Thorek, M.D. (Longmans, Green, $4.75.)

THE title of this book might well lessen its attractiveness for people uninterested in hospitals, surgical instruments and operating rooms. Dr. Thorek's world has been all that, but a great deal more, and his autobiography covers a wide range of experience, human interest, scientific research, philosophy and common sense.

Born in Austro-Hungary, the son of a family physician and a midwife mother, Dr. Thorek made an early resolve to study medicine. His description of the life in his native town, nestling among the Tara Mountains, is in itself a piece of literary art—as indeed is the book as a whole. He tells how, as a youth of seventeen who had up to that time displayed little interest in the other sex, he was "struck by lightning." He had been admiring some charcoal drawings in a book store window, when he happened to look up and saw a young girl crossing the square. "All was changed in a flash," he says, and that same girl a few years later followed him to Chicago where he was struggling to establish himself as a doctor in the slum section which Upton Sinclair described in "The Jungle."

The book teems with real characters and situations of almost every phase of human life, such as no novelist could possibly imagine much less pack into four hundred pages. While Dr. Thorek has a good deal to say about diseases, diagnoses and surgical and medical research in general and particular, his treatment of those subjects is simple, illuminating and frequently entertaining. This is not a "doctor's book"; it is the life story of a man of deep insight into and love for human nature. The final chapter, entitled "Surgeon's Credo," marks Dr. Thorek as a profound philosopher.

A Realist Writes

HOW NEW WILL THE BETTER WORLD BE? by Carl L. Becker. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

IN DIRECT contrast with Mr. Culbertson and a shoal of other planners, Professor Becker accepts the fact that people are people, with hatreds, prejudices and traditions, and that they are sure to resent any further dragooning and regimentation. That is surely true in the countries now under the German or Japanese heel. It is not less true in the countries untouched physically by the curse of war. What people everywhere want is the restoration, as far as may be, of the conditions that brought them the happiness, though partial, that they enjoyed before the earthquake.

With that as a basis the author considers with clearness and superb sanity the foolish notions and catchwords of the present time, such as "normalcy," "power - politics" "imperialism" and the like. In eight chapters, wise in history, cogent in argument, and not lacking in humor and satire he discusses the enormous problems which the end of the war will produce. No abler book on the international picture has been written.

So much depends on how You feel Today

SCHOOL teaching a war job? Certainly! And a very responsible one, too. For what our citizens of tomorrow think will be influenced by what teachers say today. Yes, teachers are in vital war work, as are thousands of men and women in countless other occupations throughout the country. No matter what your job may be, the success of the war, and the peace, depends on you. You have a big job to do and you've got to feel right to do it right.

5 RULES FOR KEEPING FIT

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2. *Get plenty of rest*—Sleep is nature's revitalizer—lack of sleep means lack of energy.
3. *Exercise sanely*—Get lots of fresh air. All your muscles need exercise, not just a few. But don't overdo it.
4. *Avoid accidents*—Don't risk being disabled—always practise "Safety First".
5. *Consult your doctor*—If you suspect there is something wrong with you, see your doctor right away.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Color and Taste in the Summer Décor with an Eye to Thrift

By BERNICE COFFEY

ADMITTEDLY flying in the face of that dull but essentially true old proverb about not having your cake and eating it too, we believe it to be possible to accomplish a summer transformation in the place where you live—and still do your patriotic duty toward the Victory Loan, pay income taxes on the dot. Nor need efforts at interior decoration be foiled by shortages—that is, not much—or frustrated by a temporary apartment in a town where you are lucky to have a place to live anywhere, or a house that hasn't felt the touch of a decorator's hand since the Gilt Age of 1929.

Charming, attractive surroundings spiced with originality can be compounded out of nine-tenths ideas to one part of folding money. Several of this country's top-flight interior decorators whom we consulted all agree, however, on several main points to be kept in mind.

Never skimp material. It can be of the cheapest sort, but it must be used in a generous, large-handed manner.

Put most of your money in one good piece. It might be a pair of magnificent lamps, for instance. Let them be large, out of scale with their surroundings, so that figuratively they announce arrogantly "Here I am!" and subordinate everything else around them.

Don't be afraid to use unusual or bright color, and lots of it. Ignore the lady-like inhibitions that restrain your hand when it's time to choose bold printed designs.

Where gardens or porches are not available, Ronnie McRae believes summer should be brought indoors with an exhilarating and courageous use of clear or pure colors. He accuses Canadians of an almost universal smug and frightened acceptance of shades of cream, beige and brown in their surroundings.

Color Underfoot

Why, for instance, queries Mr. McRae, must all verandah floors be gray? Instead paint it a strong royal blue or, if you prefer periwinkle, mix a little white paint gradually until you have the shade you want. You can have a rich hunter's green by adding dark blue or black to the common house green paint, or a vibrating chartreuse by adding green and a little white to the stock yellow color.

Porch furniture composed of pieces that may be a bit shabby and unrelated styles becomes a correlated set when painted white. Forget the uninspired colors and stripes of canvas and cover the loose cushions and seat pads of all the pieces in dye-fast cottons in gay pinks, bright reds, lemon and blue and violet shades. You'll have to look for them in the dress goods departments because such colors are unobtainable now in upholstery or canvas materials. Of course, these materials are not particularly robust but they are easily washed and comparatively inexpensive.

Unless you make them yourself you can't buy flower boxes, but potted flowering plants can be their understudies. While an investment of ten to twenty dollars through the summer won't spell opulence, it will have charm. Repot the plants in pots painted white or a color contrasting to the porch floor or chair cushions. Cluster the plants on the floor, just outside a door, on a window sill, at the top or bottom of porch steps.

Inside the house, take down all glass or casement curtains when rugs are stored. *Don't*, Mr. McRae urges, continually clean floors to the wood before rewaxing. The darker the floor the more beauty it has from wax and polishing, especially when rugs are up.

Candy Pink for Guests

Replace stored damask or white chintz with cool and attractive double-fulness curtains made of semi-sheer dress cottons in any color from plain white swiss to black with white polka dots. The latter is especially good in a white or cream room with summer slipcovers ranging from fuchsia to vermillion. (Again, look for these in the dress goods department). Have lots of potted flowering plants in the fireplace, and for ornaments use large pink shells on coffee table, mantelpiece, or anywhere you want to put them.

Sheets, which have become worn to a point of frailness, edged with cotton fringe and dipped in warm water tint, make lovely full curtains. Use more tint than instructed to get clear chartreuse, robins' egg blue and pinks. Sew frill flounces of this on plain window shades (from the five-and-ten-store) and tie at the top with satin or moire ribbon. Sheets with frayed edges can be given a new and decorative lease on life if edged with white polka dotted red or blue dress cotton, and matched by new pillow cases made of the same material.

Rejuvenate old parchment light shades with three coats of paint to get opaque maroon, dark green, black or white, to give a very cool effect.

Edgar Noffke's suggestion for a cool table setting is a table top painted white (or covered with oilcloth). Use place mats of bright cobalt blue with your monogram, as large as the width of the mat, appliqued in lemon yellow linen. On these use white or yellow service plates and, for a centerpiece, fill a white comport with the shiniest lemons and green leaves you can find.

For a sunny room, paint the walls emerald green and along one of them build lattice screens of laths painted white. Train ivy growing in white pots over the lattice.

For an inexpensive yet effective guest room, Mr. Noffke advises walls painted pale candy pink. Use paddy green and white striped pyjama cloth for draperies. The bedspread can be paddy green sateen quilted for the top and side bands, with a frill of the same stripe as the curtains.

A pair of large piano legs from an old Victorian grand make ideal night tables if a simply shaped wooden top is added. This may be painted as marble or granitized—to you this means finely splattered with two or more colors of paint.

To save drapery material buy cheap draft screens. Fasten them either side of the window and cover with a daring colorful wallpaper. Use this wallpaper on only one other wall. Paint the other three a predominating color from the paper.

Plates and Greenery

What d'ye lack? If you lack pictures or other wall decoration try hanging an interesting collection of plates and platters. Use picture hooks through which wire or heavy cord has been threaded at the back of the plate to form a holder to fasten them to the wall. If you lack furniture, use large masses of green leaves in large containers to fill the void. Oak leaves are specially good for this purpose.

As substitutes for heavy over-drapes buy ready-made net curtains, very full ones. Get an old blind roller and replace the blind with chintz. (The back will have to be sized with wall-paper paste to give it the proper stiffness.) As tie-backs for the curtains make bands of the blind chintz, or cut out a rose or some other part of the chintz pattern, paste it on compo board shaped to fit the rose's outline and screw it into the window-frame to use as a tie-back. . . Artificial flowers from the invaluable Five-and-Ten, used as a swag or in a straight line, make an attractive and unusual valance. In that case, of course, use a plain tie-back. Turquoise net curtains with white daisies with yellow centres are a blithe combination.

Unusual table centrepieces to be whipped up at little pain or price: Stuff the insides of giant conch shells with chicken wire and fill with field flowers. . . . Arrange radiating leaves of rhubarb on a flat plate and centre with one full blown rose. . . Or combine purple cabbage leaves with two or three pink carnations for a wholly new effect of surprising beauty. . . Gild artificial fruit for a more formal centrepiece. Add a real pineapple to the fake stuff, painting it with water gilt (made of glue size, water and gold paint stirred in). Economy note: The pineapple still can be eaten a week later. . . Take an old straw garden hat, put a tin or glass container inside the crown, and fill it with simple field flowers such as poppies, cornflowers, daisies. Add some green leaves and a few ears of wheat.

Pluck a leaf out of the English book and if you want pattern choose the gayest, most vigorous printed design you can find in sateen or cretonne, and use plenty of it. Canadians have been extremely timid about pattern but, says Guy Mitchell,

With a new coat of paint, wrought iron furniture that graced the terrace in pre-war days, can be used to bring summer into the dining-room.

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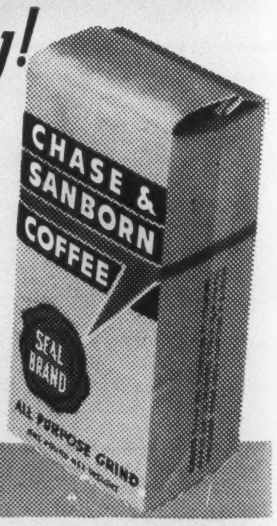

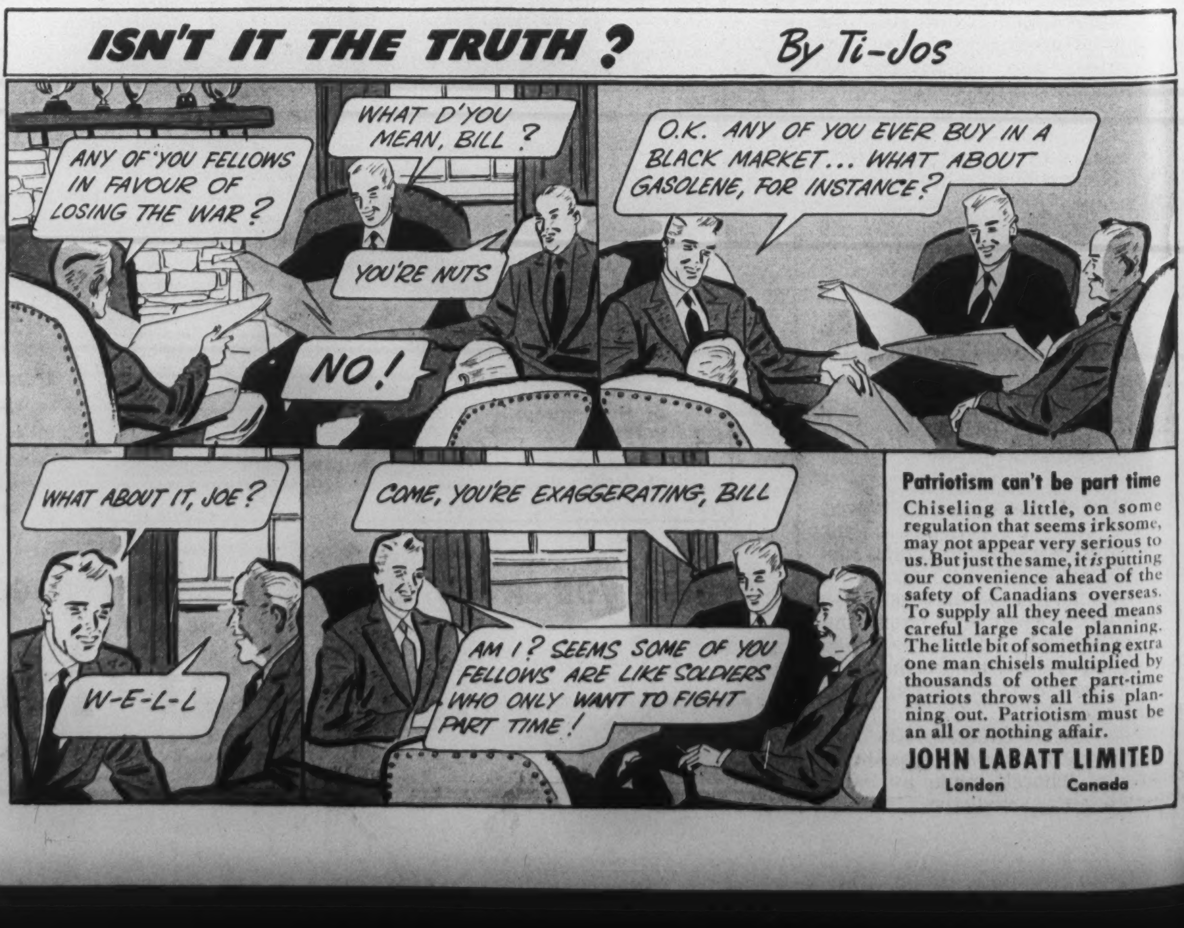

we're growing bolder about using generous areas of pattern. The effect of such a room, says Mr. Mitchell, is that of a large colorful flower garden. For slip covers use simple light sailcloth (to the dress goods department for this) that picks up the major color in the print.

A cruise through the dress goods department also will yield other highly decorative materials such as organdy, pique, dotted muslin, and a revived and glorified version of the old butcher's linen that arouses Mr. Mitchell's enthusiasm. It has a slight sheen, a hard cool texture, is not too expensive and comes in a wide range of most beautiful colors for bedspreads and over curtains.

If you want to store your winter rugs, your best bet for summer replacements is the habitant scatter rugs from Murray Bay and Nova Scotia. These come in such a wide range of colors you can't miss finding something that will work into the color scheme, they're inexpensive, and can be moved later into bedrooms or cottages. Three will do a fair-size room—one under the coffee table in front of the chesterfield, another at the window, another in front of the desk or hearth.

"Get rid of those devilish, swaddling cloths and use simple place mats," is Mr. Mitchell's advice, "and dine from a plain, beautifully polished table surface." This is the English method of capturing the character of the wood and establishing a fine lustrous patina, as he describes it.

Polished Manner

Put liquid wax on dry cheesecloth and wring it out so that cloth is lightly impregnated with the wax. Lightly go over the whole surface. Take a dry cloth duster and rub it off. During the next month occasionally, or whenever you want to remove finger marks, wring out a dry chamois in hot water and lightly rub the table. Then dry with a soft cloth. Every month use the wax impregnated cloth treatment. The various stages of the treatment must be done with a light touch. By the end of the month most of the wax is rubbed away, but ultimately the table surface will have acquired a thin, hard, fine surface that not only is resistant to warm dishes, but handsome, too. On bleached and blonde surfaces be sure to use white emulsified wax as other waxes may change the color of these light woods.

For an ultra-feminine bedroom Ann Harris suggests flowered dimity in delft blue with touches of yellow and perhaps a bit of cherry red in its design, walls color-washed in a soft sort of heavenly blue. Use lots of dimity—"pile it on," says Miss Harris—and don't spare the frills—at windows, or bedspread and dressing table. Put a collar of frills around the latter, and frame the dressing table's standing mirror with double rows of dimity frills with a ribbon running through it and tied in a bow at the top. Slip-cover a low slipper chair with more of the dimity, and give it, also, a little skirt of frills. Have flower prints on the walls.

If your dressing table is your problem child of the moment, a bit of simple sewing trickery will help to give it the custom-made look. With a plain skirt you might have a collar quilted in a diamond design. With a flowered material quilt around the design. Are stripes your dish? Then try the effect of quilting only every third stripe.

• •

Gala But Not Gaudy

By FREDERIC MANNING

I HAVE been told that there are such things as 'Bride's Bureaus' which, among other things, advise prospective brides on the proper choice of clothes for all occasions, including what to wear when burning the morning toast. Something with burnt orange in it, I am sure.

However, what I want to set up is a Bureau for advising women performers what not to wear on the concert stage.

Actresses seem to have a better clothes sense (or firmer managers) but singers and instrumentalists need a lot of doing over, and here I am.

It sounds so obvious to say that a dress should be becoming and that materials are important, but between the obvious and what gets on a stage there is a wide gap.

It always amazes me how large females love a good shiny satin in a light color, preferably white or ice-blue. What that material can reveal in the way of foundation garments and hose supporters is something to be reckoned with.

Firework Display

Any woman is a success with me if she wears chiffon. In something full, very full, and floating she can appear to be wafted on stage. Well, maybe a heavy waft sometimes, but—leave off the sequins and brilliants.

Practically all Wagnerian size singers manage to get either one or both of those damn things around their middles. Every breath they take they do an impersonation of an illuminated Japanese flag, and should be stopped on patriotic grounds, if no other.

Then there are the pianists and violinists who appear in sleeveless dresses! I know no more revolting sight, while trying to listen to a fiddler fiddling, than an upper arm display of muscular flopping. One such display caused a friend of mine to wonder if maybe the performer did a little black-smithing as a side line or for recreation. A piece of lace draped over the upper arm isn't enough. Make it sleeves and, for Heaven's sake, have them come down to *here.*

Then too, there is the little matter of what to do with the clothes after they have been assembled.

I once heard a soprano in concert, slight, petite and very smartly gowned. She wore a marabou cape for her first group, no cape for the second, resumed the cape for the third. After her first song she removed the cape and put it on the piano, later put it back on—. By this time we had given up listening and taken to betting.

Hanging by a Bead

Another singer, and one of my favorites, endeared herself to her audience but not in a manner I should recommend to a beginner. She appeared in a most elaborate and obviously new gown and equally obviously she had never before walked on a stage in it. After making a couple of entrances and being tripped up so that she all but did a comedy fall, she did the only possible thing—took hold of the skirt on either side, hoisted it above her knees and strode on. The audience roared, so did the singer, and it was minutes before she could sing. That is a handicap few could rise above.

At another performance a pianist finished her first group with the right hand only, the left being busily engaged in holding her dress on. It was in the days of heavily beaded dresses and half way through her group the beads proved too heavy for the shoulder straps. There was a long intermission after that group, and, when the concert was resumed, the pianist was wearing another dress.

In my youth I was fascinated by performers who wore very long trains. When taking their stance to sing or play, as a final gesture, they gave the train a good lusty kick, presumably to free the feet. I loved it. My Mother impressed me with the fact that no woman who knew anything about handling a train would do such a thing. It was very nouveau riche, or whatever the term is for unaccustomed train bearing. I must say that it relieved many a dull concert for me.

When I grew up and saw what Bea Lillie could do with a train and a pair of long gloves I knew a kindred spirit had probably sat through some of the same concerts I had.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Color Can Be the Key to a New and Interesting Personality

By NAN McGLENNON COMSTOCK

I WAS brought up under the belief that no Real Lady ever wore bright colors.

Just to keep the record clear, let me state frankly, if a bit reluctantly, that I was born in the so-called Mauve Decade, that fin de siècle period when Victoria's austere influence was still mighty and her dolorous garb still set the style.

My mother wore only black or white, or a combination of these two shades. Just once did she turn flighty and appear in a stunning navy blue princesse dress, fitted close to her curvaceous figure, and splashed all down the front with appliques of real-sized cream lace grapes. I think her in-laws had always privately thought Mother to be the least bit flighty and that dress confirmed their suspicions. Such a furor as it made! Thereafter Lily—that was Mother's name—returned to her blacks and whites.

When I went away to school there was no nonsense about my clothes. Good dark plaid skirts and white shirt waists for classes, white lingerie dinner dresses for the summer and a navy blue polka-dotted foulard for winter. My dancing dress at that time was a plum-colored satin with a deep white net fichu. Coats were dark brown or black, with hats and gloves to match.

My trousseau followed the same general color scheme. Since I had a small home wedding I was married in a navy blue suit trimmed copiously with the somewhat sombre but dignified moleskin. Large black hat, dark tweed top coat and black accessories completed this nuptial attire.

Trousseau

Other garments in that trousseau followed the same general color scheme to which I had become accustomed. A black serge street dress trimmed with rows of black braid; the inevitable blue foulard afternoon dress; a chocolate brown lace dinner dress; morning dresses of black and white or blue and white prints; a black winter coat and a tweed topper.

As I grew older I concentrated more definitely on black and white as Mother had done. Remembering Mother's dictum that no Lady ever appeared on the street for shopping in anything but "good black", my street outfits in that sombre hue throughout the years were legion. A black lace dinner dress never went out of style and lasted me for years. I knitted myself a black two-piece dress in which I practically lived for seven years. It was comfortable, practical, smart, and obviously made from good yarn. What more could I ask from a garment?

With the advancing years I continued to accumulate embonpoint and it became necessary to seek garments on the Size 40 rack when I replenished my wardrobe. There was no question now that black was slenderizing. My basic black was basic indeed; I wore nothing else. Even my housecoats were black rayon or crèpe; I bought a black flannel bathrobe and had my monogram embroidered on it in white as a concession to the boudoir; I made myself a pair of black petit point mules. I was completely convinced that black was the best hue for me and I never considered wearing anything else.

Then came the war. The two boys went into the service. I went to the hospital for "my operation" and emerged from that ordeal without the slightest complication. But the combination of circumstances—the boys' departure and my illness—melted pounds from my frame. I lost almost forty pounds in weight and even then I did not look skinny. Once more I felt brisk and agile. That rubber tire of fat under my arms had gone. I no longer puffed when I climbed stairs. Mercifully, no mass of wrinkles appeared on my face with the disappearance of my excess cargo. I was once more a Size 36.

Naturally I needed a complete new wardrobe. I delayed purchasing it for I had come to regard clothes as merely a necessary adjunct to efficient living. And then one day I did it.

Rose, Lilac, Red

I don't know how it happened, but in the space of about one hour in a large ready-to-wear department all my habits and clothes customs of years were thrown overboard. I did not even look at black garments. I bought a two-piece wool suit in the most beautiful shade of lilac! To wear with the suit I chose a crèpe blouse of dusty rose. A small lilac felt hat with a frivolous veil, on the edge of which were scattered small lilac felt hearts completed that costume. Then came the seductress of a saleswoman with a deeper mauve topcoat which she threw over my shoulders. I bought that too.

Not a stitch of alteration had to be taken in those clothes. They fitted me perfectly and they were size 36! The length was right, and, what was more important, the waist line was right. I began to experience the first sensation of gaiety and exhilaration I had felt in months.

I looked at those lovely lavender garments critically. I adored them, but they certainly were not practical for every-day wear. But did I consider for a moment returning them? I did not. I decided to purchase another outfit which would not show soil quite so easily. Again I did not buy black. I bought a bright red dress, wool top coat of wide red and dull green checks, and a hat to wear with those garments which sported a ruffle of the same scarlet hue! Once more my spirits soared. This was fun. I carried those large suit boxes home myself, receiving approving smiles from the clerk for thus carrying my share for victory. But that was not the reason for such co-operation, of course. I could hardly wait to get into those clothes and show them off.

And so began the change in my now color conscious life. Black began to disturb me in other things than just in clothes. I discarded flower vases with black motifs, gave away a black pedestal tea-cup, put away two black needlepoint pillows.

Gloom-Chaser

And why? Of course the new clothes started me. But I did not buy those gay garments just because I was slimmer and could wear vivid shades without looking larger. I think I bought the gay clothes in a subconscious attempt to bolster up my courage during these challenging days when foreboding and anxiety and even dread are always ready to poke their heads up into conscious living and acting. Black IS depressing. And color does help the spirit. Even if I regain those forty pounds of weight—which Heaven forbid—I am never going to swathe myself in black again.

After all these years I am experiencing for the first time the uplift which reds, greens, purples, yellows—all the bright colors—can give. And I'm curious about the type of person I might have been had I experienced this realization sooner. I am quite sure that I should not have been such a serious, sober person often burdened with a terrific sense of responsibility for the welfare of the world. When the boys come home they will find a greatly changed mother, and, somehow, I think they will like her and find her fun. Color definitely does things to me, and how I like it! Why don't you try using it lavishly too?

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A Club Is as Good as Its President

By JEAN JOYCE

Organization and club members have a direct responsibility for the character and quality of the leadership given by the person who becomes "Madame President." Qualifications of presidential candidates ought to be carefully examined, and nominations made on the basis of ability rather than friendship, politics, or other reasons. Younger members benefit by being trained for future responsibilities.

A WOMEN'S club is as good as its president. Upon her, and on the committee chairmen she selects, rests the whole question of whether that club will be an effective up-to-date organization, or whether it will coast along with an afternoon-tea attitude toward the problems of the day.

This year, when the role of women's clubs—in community action, in consumer problems, in legislative and even political fields—can and must be immensely important, spring elections of club officers may mean the club's public failure or success.

What kind of women will make the most effective leader for a club in these times? What qualifications should be in the minds of the nominating committees—and of the general membership—when they choose the club's leader for next year? The following suggestions, based on interviews with a group of experienced and progressive clubwomen, may serve as a useful guide.

Not a Reward

Their recommendations begin, significantly, with some important "don'ts." "Don't," they advise, regard the presidency merely as an "honor" to be given for loyal membership or general service in the club. Club leadership is today a responsibility far more than a mere honor, and should go to the woman who will promote an active and stimulating organization, alive to the problems of its community and of the nation—not to one who will just preside attractively and "loyally" at club functions.

For the same reason, a president should not be simply the woman who can afford to finance the position. In many clubs this narrows the choice to too few—and not necessarily the most competent—members.

APRIL

A PALE spring sky
Some sunshine, too;
The slush must dry
And grass creep through.

Two robins on a bough—
It must be April now!

—MARIE ORR.

Another "don't" is by all means to avoid choosing any woman who belongs to a "clique" within the club, or who is overly biased in her views on social or economic or political problems. Such a president will create serious factions and disagreements among the membership.

In similar vein, "don't" give the presidency to a member of the "old guard" of the club—the group who has "run the club" for years. Newer and perhaps younger members should be given a chance to show and develop their abilities, to bring fresh ideas and enthusiasms into the organization. Any president chosen should be one who will deliberately choose and *train* younger and newer members for her committees rather than keep club affairs in the tight control of one "old guard" group, however competent.

With this preface of "don'ts," the club leaders interviewed offer these stimulating "qualifications for a women's club leader":

(1) She must realize that any women's club which exists solely for "social tea" purposes is a luxury out of step today with women's obligations—and possibilities.

(2) She must be broad-minded or at least open-minded, so that in club programs and activities she sees to it that "the other side" of controversial questions is fairly treated and well represented. This is of especial importance today when so many public and social problems—on which women must keep informed—have to be fully discussed from all sides.

(3) She must be democratic, without "class prejudice" whatever her class, and have an understanding—or willingness to understand—social and economic groups other than her own. She should be eager to broaden her own and her membership's knowledge of the social and economic problems of other "class" groups.

(4) She must have a lively interest in community affairs and be able to co-operate with other community leaders—with the ability meanwhile to stimulate her membership's interest in community activities.

(5) She must have interest in and awareness of community, state and national "housekeeping" problems—pure food laws, laws governing food inspection and labeling, sanitary conditions in food factories and stores, the health and sanitation standards of her community's housing, the adequacy of welfare and medical services.

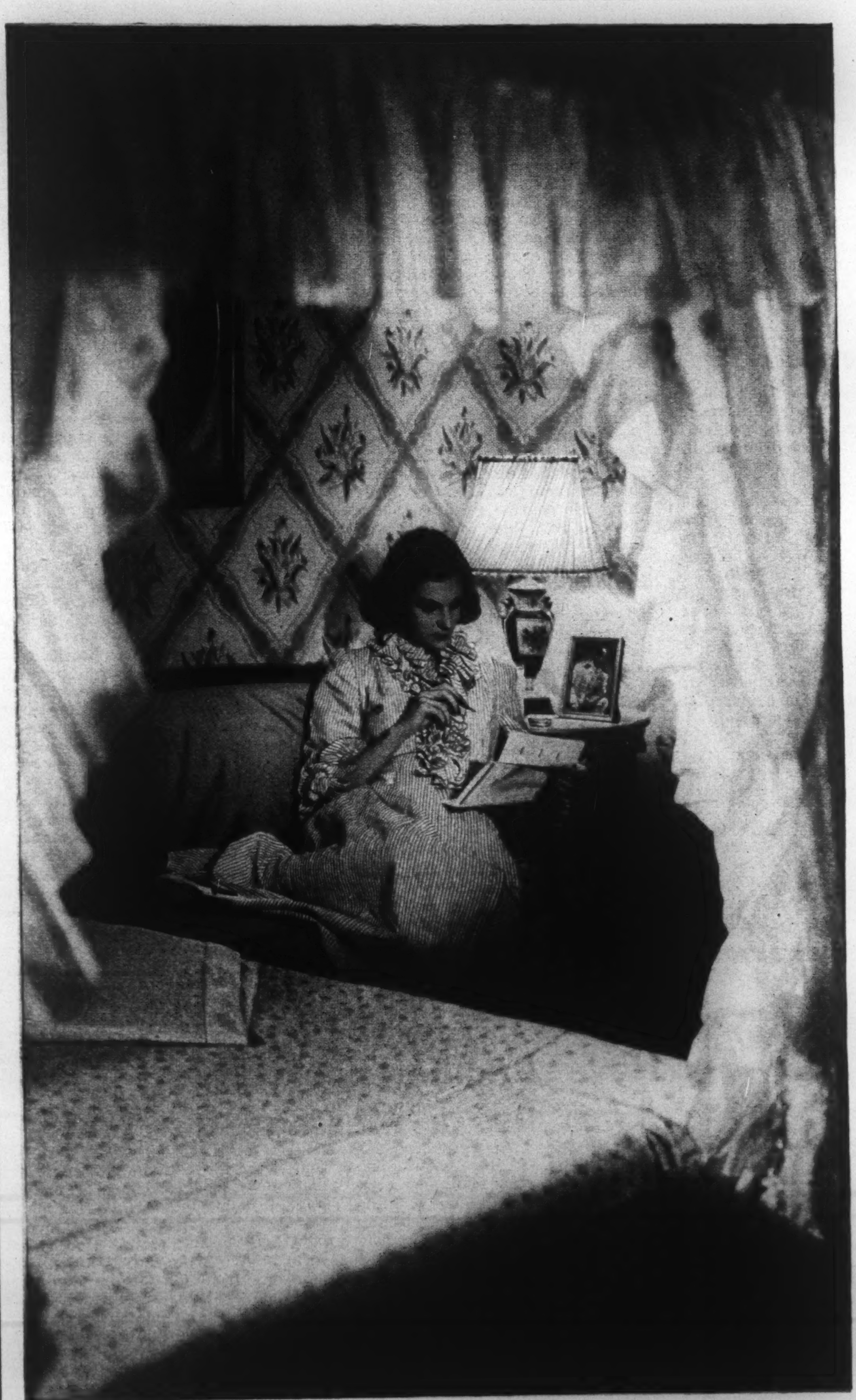
Fit for Responsibility

(6) She must not be afraid to stimulate discussion and action on national and international questions and be able to lead her membership into taking an active part in them.

(7) She should, preferably, have some training or experience in political, or at least legislative, affairs so that she can guide her club to effective action in this increasingly important field.

(8) She must be eager to break down, both in and out of the club, any indifference of women toward social, political, or consumer problems.

The advisors who propose these "qualifications for a club leader" admit that any woman who fulfills them all may be hard to find. But, they say urgently, clubs must elect—*or train if need be*—leaders of such high caliber as this, as "stateswomen" fit to accept the responsibilities and opportunities that are being thrust upon women today throughout the nation.



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● Tonight in far-off lands—in the air or on the broad sea lanes, Canadian Men are fighting to finish this war sooner.

● At home Canadian Women are answering the call—a call to take their places in war production—community work—and necessary civilian service jobs.

● When our government urgently asked for help, the chief stumbling-block was time. There just didn't seem to be enough hours in the day, but Canadian Women are learning to save time and today in ever-increasing numbers are offering their services so that more men may be released for fighting.

● The need for more women is urgent. Won't you help?

● There are so many little ways of saving time for Victory. As one small way in which we can help, we have prepared a series of beauty time-savers from the DuBarry Success School—beauty helps prepared so that you can give more time for Victory and still stay as lovely as you are.

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Massage the shoulders five minutes. Grasp left shoulder at base of neck firmly with right hand. Grasping as much tissue as possible, pinch and pull skin away from bone. Continue out over shoulder, two inches down arm. Repeat on right shoulder.

Massage the legs five minutes. Lie down. Pull left knee to chest. Encircle left ankle with both hands and with wringing, twisting motion, slowly pull both hands up left leg to knee. Repeat massage ten times on each leg. Swell for tired feet.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" and Other Pre-Easter Music

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT IS a commonplace to say that the two crowning works of Protestant music are Handel's "Messiah" and Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," produced within 15 years of each other by men of genius born in the same year. They deal with the beginning and the end of the sojourn of Our Lord on earth, and from the standpoint of musical excellence said the last word on these themes.

The subsequent history of the two masterpieces was strangely different. "Messiah" not very long after its first performance in Dublin in 1742, was recognized at its full value and honored as one of the most glorious possessions of mankind; sung yearly in countless cities ever since. The "Matthew Passion" fell into neglect soon after its first presentation at the Thomaskirche, Leipzig in 1729, and was never performed elsewhere until Mendelssohn discovered the script and presented it in Berlin in 1829. It was his gentle, ironical boast that the greatest work in Christian musical literature owed its revival to a Jew. Even after its magnificence was realized, it was slow in making its way, due to the fact that it offers much greater difficulties in performance than Handel's masterpiece.

An Ancient Theme

Though parts of it had been done previously in Toronto; it became a permanent factor in the celebration of Holy Week here less than a quarter-of-a-century ago. To-day it invariably draws capacity audiences to Convocation Hall. This continuous vogue it owes to the inspired enthusiasm of Sir Ernest MacMillan, though honor is due to the group of British musicians who were associated with him in the original presentation, J. Campbell McInnes, Richard Tattersall, Alfred Heather, and Healey Willan, all Bach enthusiasts. In the intervening period the musical resources of Toronto have so expanded that to-day Sir Ernest is able to give with forces intimately under his control a performance that for spontaneity, sincerity and expressional beauty cannot be equalled elsewhere on this side of the Atlantic. The firmness and unity of the production become more marked year by year as last week's rendering testified.

Bach is known to have written five Passions, though one may have been a transcript from some earlier composer, for the Passion was an established devotional form before he was born. When he died his manuscripts were divided among his numerous family, the "Passions" falling to Karl Philipp Emanuel and Wilhelm Friedemann Bach. Emanuel inherited the "John Passion" and the "Matthew Passion," methodically preserved them. Wilhelm, a ne'er-do-well, lost the three entrusted to him, and what happened to them we shall never know. There was a "Luke Passion" and a "Mark Passion," but, though they may have been brilliant, as the "John Passion" undoubtedly is, it is hardly probable that they were in any way so splendid and all-embracing as the "Matthew Passion."

An Orchestral Master

Bach never had anything to do with the theatre, though his music is by no means entirely religious, but he had a profound dramatic instinct. Listening last week I felt (as I have often felt before) that he was as deeply interested, as was Wagner, in using instrumental color to illuminate dramatic effect. The haunting use of the oboe in the awesome contralto solo, "Golgotha" is an obvious instance. But there are also the use of strings exclusively to give an aura to the utterances of Christus, and of the harpsichord exclusively to give point to the narrative passages of the Evangelist. If one listens attentively one finds that the orchestra is not providing an accompaniment merely, but emotional tone-coloring, in a manner we choose to term "Modern."

It is of course evident that Bach was mainly concerned with attaining the highest devotional splendor in choral effect. He had able co-operation from Henrici, the postal official who, using the pseudonym of "Picander", provided the text. The fine quality of Henrici's mind is shown in the text of a reflective chorale sung when the intention to betray Jesus during the Feast of the passover is disclosed running "My sin it is which binds Thee." The vocal and choral "reflections," throughout, are never commonplace. The skill with which commentary and dramatic incident are bound together in a living structure is quite unusual in the literature of religious music.

Sometimes the futile question is asked; of what use is a conductor? In answer let one ask, What would "Matthew Passion" be without one? It is quite possible that the long neglect of the work was due to the fact that it called for an institution which did not exist in 1729. Mendelssohn who brought it back to life, was the first conductor of the Gewandhaus concerts at Leipzig to use a baton and insist upon directing both the choral and orchestral forces. He had trouble in abolishing an old custom whereby the conductor was responsible for the choir and the leading violinist, with his bow, for the doings of the orchestra. The unifying factor, superbly exemplified by Sir Ernest in his control of all factors is what makes Bach's pages live again. In attack, diction, delicacy of expression and majesty of tone the choral singing was remarkable. All the instrumental factors, notably the contribution of the harpsichordist, Greta Kraus, were excellent. Stirring vocal quality and refinement of enunciation characterized all soloists. William Morton as the Evangelist was again superlatively good, and George Lambert sincere and eloquent as Christus. Radiant quality marked the singing of the rest; Eric Tredwell, James Flucker, Jack Reid, Charles Jordan, John Harcourt, Frances James, Eileen Law, Lily McVeigh, Alice Rowe Harkness, and Jane Harkness.

Sir John Stainer

Though no Crucifixion music has approached that of Bach, the subject has tempted scores of subsequent composers. His son Emanuel composed no less than 21 cantatas on different parts of the Passion. There was a work by Graun "The Death of Jesus" (1755) that continued to be sung in Germany until the Nazis cast out Christianity. Haydn, Dubois and many another has made similar contributions, but a mere glance over newspaper announcements shows that the seasonal composition which has won the widest popular acceptance is Sir John Stainer's "Crucifixion". It was heard in countless churches last week, and this has been the case ever since it was first heard in 1887. Yet it is doubtful whether many of the Canadians familiar with "The Crucifixion" know much about the composer. He was born in London in 1840 and died in Italy in 1901. Son of a parish schoolmaster he became a choir-boy at St. Paul's Cathedral. He was pupil of the famous organists, Sir John Goss and Sir Frederick Ouseley, Bart.; became organist of Magdalen College, and Professor of Music, Oxford," and finally organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. From this post he was obliged to retire in 1888 on account of failing eyesight and was honored with knighthood by Queen Victoria. He is credited with important services in bringing about better standards of repertory and performance in the Church of England. Shortly before his death the Presbyterian churches of Scotland had engaged him to edit their Church Hymnary. In days gone by another cantata of his "The Daughter of Jairus" used to be widely performed. Percy A. Scholes says "His style might be called 'better-Victorian' or more laboriously characterized as Bach, softened by Mendelssohn and assimilated to the traditions of the Anglican Church in the mood of its post-Tractarian spiritual propriety."

Young Composers

The Canadian Performing Right Society's seventh annual competition for Canadian born composers under 22, held this year, suffered a falling off in entries, owing to the absorption of young people in the war. A paucity of meritorious entries led to a readjustment in administering the six cash awards, three for seniors, and three for juniors under 16. Each competitor was obligated to submit both a song and an instrumental piece. The major award, a $750 scholarship at Toronto Conservatory of Music, went to Samuel Margolian (21) of Fredericton, N.B. who submitted a particularly vivacious Sonatina for violin and piano. Second place went to W. L. W. Girvin (20) of Toronto, and it was decided to double the cash prize of $50 to which he would normally have been entitled because of the outstanding merits of his setting of Housman's poem, "Loveliness of Trees." The judges were particularly impressed by the promise of Margot Ballon, a 13-year old Montreal girl. She entered only as a junior but it was decided to rank her third among all competitors and give her a senior prize of $50. Other prize winners were G. Hurst (17) Toronto; Madeleine Dugal (17), Chicoutimi, Quebec; and Malcolm Troop (15) Toronto, who received $25 each.

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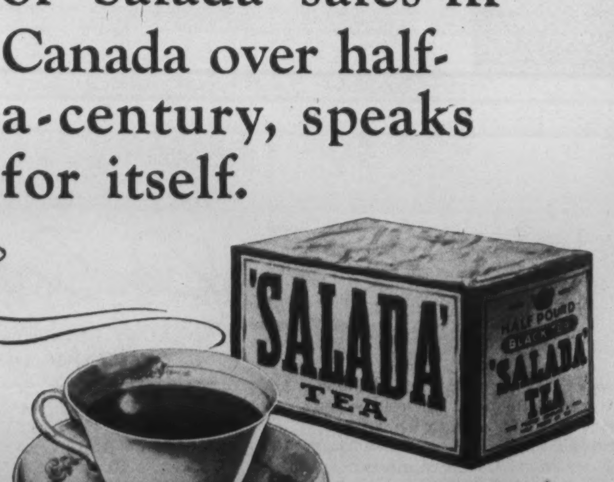

ART AND ARTISTS

Have Another Look, John! The Artist has a Message for You

TO STIMULATE the general public's appreciation and understanding of what constitutes good painting, and equally important, to get more pictures with claims to artistic merit into Canadian homes, the Fine Art Galleries of the T. Eaton Co. in Toronto are at present showing the work of approximately forty of Canada's outstanding contemporary artists. Most interesting in connection with the exhibition was their request to a number of the artists to explain their own approach to art—to tell why they paint, what they are trying to do, from what standpoint the public should view their work, in short, by this method to establish points of contact between artist and public, conducive not only to better understanding of the artist's work, but generally to establishing a genuine basis of art appreciation.

The following was Ann Savage's contribution to the artists' symposium. Miss Savage is a Montreal artist and a member of the Canadian Group of Painters.

IT ALWAYS amazes me how much John Public is interested in Art, without knowing what it is all about. He feels the need of something more in his existence than just working long hours for food and clothing. "He cannot live by bread alone"—another appetite must be satisfied—his mental and spiritual life must be nourished—he doesn't realize that some form of Art is the only solution. He goes in search of it—to the Movies—the Concert Halls—the Art Exhibitions—here the dramatic intensification of life is given to him, and he is accordingly stimulated and refreshed.

But this is only a temporary enjoyment. How can he find something of his own to have as a constant pick-up; how can he make his home a source of pleasure and inspiration, so that instead of going out for his satisfaction, he finds it at home? Painting will solve this problem for him—but what kind of a picture does he want?

The general approach to the enjoyment of a painting is through the recognition of some familiar form or object—"Is it real"—is the first requirement—what does it "look like"—how exact a copy is it of Nature—and so John Public searches for the perfect replica of natural form in the work of modern artists—and when he finds that the artists of today have another set of standards than merely copying appearances, he is disappointed, and complains that the art-

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R.A.F. levies in Iraq, like this Kurd tribesman dressed in paratroop harness, are all members of tribes renowned for their fighting skill.

ists of today are lacking—they can't draw—they don't know as much about the world of facts as he does—he'd rather go back one hundred years to the good old masters who made faithful records of their times, before the camera came to liberate the modern artist from such tedious work. And so he goes home to his sepia print—and the artists continue to paint the kind of pictures they like, and to live on buttercups and dew.

Perhaps John Public might learn something from the Modern Artist's point-of-view, if he would give it a chance. So take another look, John, there is a message for you—step into this world of form and color, and let the guide be the man who created them—trust him—go step by step with him, and you'll enter into the world of Art, which is given to us all to chase dull care away.

Perhaps there is music in painting—a melody that is being played by an orchestra that doesn't deal in notes and chords of sound—but uses instead, for its rhythm, space and color—notes of scarlet, green and sapphire—chords of purple, crimson and darkness—shafts of light, saffron and silver—there may be a new world of changing forms. A modern work of art has its own life—based on the principle of the laws of growth and order—modern thought is pointing to new experiences in every field, and so the artist is giving us treasures with new beauty.

If we could dive to the darkest parts of the sea, we would find shells of incomparable loveliness, strange of shape and exquisite in design. Can we not find, in the depths of the human heart and mind, equally beautiful experiences, as told to us by the brush of the Modern Artist in line, form or color?

Have another look, John!

THE FILM PARADE

Ginger Rogers in Gaudy Clothes Makes Psycho-Analysis Sweet

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT TOOK Hollywood to put a Father-fixation on the screen in technicolor, even if it didn't think up the idea for itself in the first place. "Lady In The Dark", Paramount's fantasia of the unconscious, contains not only every color in the technicolor spectrum but more symbolic imagery than the late Dr. Freud, working with three laboratory assistants, could unravel in a month of research. I'm inclined to think however that quite a lot of the imagery here originated in the unconscious mind of the technical department rather than in that of the Lady In The Dark. Somebody should work on that angle and turn in an analysis of Hollywood's analysis of the unconscious. Then we'd be getting somewhere.

Ginger Rogers, as you probably know, plays here the glossy editor of a glossy woman's magazine, the girl who goes nearly crazy trying to decide what cover to use for the Easter number. Actually she is just our old friend the Love-vs.-Career girl and as such is less Miss Hart's invention than Hollywood's own. For several seasons now the screen has been making a high-powered study of the brilliant woman executive who keeps her emotional life locked up like a famished cat in a dark cellar. Up till now she has yielded to simple old-fashioned treatment. But sooner or later she was bound to get so complicated that the professionals would have to be called in. In fact if Lady In The Dark hadn't already existed Hollywood would presently have had to invent her.

Anyway it's a fine big handsome show which gives Paramount a chance to flash its bank-roll and Ginger Rogers an opportunity to model her frustrations in some of the gaudiest clothes since pre-priority days. Ray Milland, Warner Baxter and Jon Hall are the three heroes that Miss Rogers meets in and out of dreamland, and Ray Milland is the one who makes all her dreams come true. There isn't a great deal to be said about their various performances, since "Lady In The Dark" is one of those super-productions in which you can't see the acting for the sets.

I've been investigating my own dreams since "Lady In The Dark" and find that they come in off-sepia with a bad focus. But then I'm not Ginger Rogers.

What Soldiers Like

The sensational thing about "Follow the Boys" is that it not only admits there are other studios with other stars, but actually presents the stars and names the studios. In general, this is the account of Hollywood's organized effort to entertain the soldiers in the army camps, and one gathers that the Industry has done a lot of good in this direction, even if it can hardly be said to be doing it by stealth. Since this is an Army show, it is packed tight with all the things soldiers are assumed to like—four name hands, plenty of Dinah Shore and the Andrews sisters, Sophie Tucker, the Last of the Red Hot Mammas, who still looks capable of outlasting the Andrews girls, a trained animal act, Orson Welles, as a moderately funny stage magician, and W. C. Fields whose famous billiards sequence seems to take on an ever higher lustre of lunacy with the years. The entertainment is a good deal more vigorous than the story, which deals with the problems of an Army entertainment organizer and his wife (George Raft and Vera Zorina). These two run into one of the most peculiar marital problems yet screened. It seems that the husband is so eloquent about army entertainment that his wife can't get in a word edgewise to tell him she is going to have a baby. Perhaps that's the trouble with Hollywood marriages, that people just can't snatch time for basic conversation.

"The Shining Future" a longish short, is notable because it is the first film produced by Hollywood for the sole benefit of Canada—in this case the Victory Loan Campaign. Like "Follow the Boys", "The Shining Future", bristles with stars from assorted studios, including Herbert Marshall, Deanna Durbin, Bing Crosby, Benny Goodman, Frank Sinatra and Cary Grant. The story offers a glimpse into the life of a Canadian family in 1960, with the rather depressing message that the chief gift of the shining future will be an increase in complicated domestic gadgets. Still there is two million dollars' worth of donated talent packed into "The Shining Future", which undoubtedly makes it a far handsomer gift than we would ever be likely to afford for ourselves.

"Standing Room Only" with Fred MacMurray and Paulette Goddard, is as much a triumph as a tasty trifle made from stale cake. Somehow it combines the Washington housing shortage and the domestic servant problem and makes both of them a good deal funnier than either has ever been separately. Roland Young as a timid cutup and Ann Revere as his warrior wife help a lot.

"Your publication read by all the family including the pooch," writes Mrs. S. F. D. Roe of Red Deer, Alta. And Mrs. Roe supplies the evidence.

Housecoats with a flourish, blossom fresh for Spring. Bemberg sheer, 10.95 or flowered jersey, 13.95.

Simpson's
SECOND FLOOR

CONCERNING FOOD

Disguises and Stratagems Lend Variety to Ubiquitous Roots

By JANET MARCH

THE trouble with spring weather is that you instantly want to eat spring food. Fresh asparagus and strawberries and cream would make a suitable celebration when the snow begins to run liquidly away, and the sun beats hot on your back. The family looks quite glumly at the reappearance of those darned old winter vegetables day after day, but unless you are a millionaire the roots have still got a stranglehold on your pocketbook.

When I learned that the parsnip is a vegetable unknown in France I only thought the better of the French and their culinary knowledge. Wise France. At this stage of the battle of vegetables I'll give up my share of turnips and those woody carrots any day, and even risk some of those deficiency diseases which crop up when you don't get all your vitamins. This is a defeatist attitude, I'll admit. The constructive thing to do is to cultivate a little inspiration in dealing with the rather aged roots. Here are a few things you can do with your enemies to assure them a more genial reception.

This recipe for carrots is called "Carrots a la Vichy" but I must guarantee that it is from a pre-war cook book. There are no sinister connections and the recipe does not require you to cut the carrots with a cookie cutter in the shape of Petain's profile.

Vichy Carrots

Pick out carrots which are not too large and cut them in slices about a quarter of an inch thick. Melt two tablespoons of butter in a heavy saucepan and put in the carrots and one small onion. Sprinkle with salt and add two teaspoons of sugar and enough water just to cover the carrots. Cover the pan and bring the water to the boil and simmer for half an hour, then lower the heat and cook for another ten to fifteen minutes, by which there should be no water left. Sprinkle with parsley, add a little more butter and serve.

Stuffed Turnips

Take six small turnips and wash them well and parboil them in boiling salted water. Drain and make a hole in the top of each one and dig out some of the pulp with a small spoon. Rub the pulp you take out through a sieve and add some condensed tomato soup, soft bread crumbs, salt, cayenne and a little black pepper. Heat this mixture and then re-stuff the turnips with it. Put the turnips in a baking dish and pour some meat stock into the dish, and cook for about half an hour. Serve either plain or with a thin white sauce.

A casserole of vegetables is a good way to feed the household its vitamins.

Vegetable Casserole

4 medium carrots cooked and sliced
3 potatoes cooked and sliced
1 small onion
1 green pepper
2 cups of milk
1 cup of grated cheese
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons of flour
2 tablespoons of butter

Slice the onion and the pepper and sauté them lightly in a little fat. Then the carrots and potatoes and season with salt and pepper. Make a white sauce with the two tablespoons of flour and butter and the two cups of milk and salt and pepper. Pour over the vegetables, cover with the cheese and brown in the oven.

Another way to get vegetables eaten fairly easily is to put them in the soup.

Vegetable Soup

3 carrots
2 medium onions
2 potatoes
4 pieces of celery
1 cup of diced turnips
1 green pepper
1 quart of milk
2 cups of water
½ cup of bread crumbs
Chopped parsley
Fat
Salt and pepper

Fry the onion sliced till it is light brown. Then add the potatoes cut in slices and the carrots, celery, turnips, pepper and two cups of boiling water. Cook till the vegetables are soft. When they are cooked add the milk (heated), salt and pepper, chopped parsley and bread crumbs and bring to the boil before serving.

It won't be very much longer now before spring lamb, green peas and strawberry shortcake will be on our tables. We just have to endure that inevitable April snowstorm, and all the housecleaning!

A New Flag and Complications with the Beaver and Stars

By WINIFRED B. IRVINE

IT'S THIS darn flag business that's getting me down. I wake in the night seeing flags, flags everywhere and stars and maple leaves; and salmon and sheaves of wheat just waving and waving and waving.

Some say Canada should cut loose from the Commonwealth and join the United States, get in with the Big Shots and the Big Money, only that's not what the radio forum man called it—something about Western Hemispherical influence, I think it was. Anyway he meant the Big Money.

That's all right with me. If we Canadians have juicy beefsteaks and ice cream every day of the week I'm all for it. But what are the Americans going to do about their flag? They say Australia will be the forty-ninth state. Will our nine provinces be lumped together as one star, or shall we get nine stars? If Quebec is called the fiftieth state British Columbia will act up rough. If it's Ontario then all the rest of us—oh, I can't go into that! The Yukon too — well, that's another mental alley I refuse to go up either.

Some Americans believe they should be given the West Indies to pay for Lend Lease, with Bermuda and Newfoundland thrown in for good measure I suppose. Are all the Islands to get stars or just be States of Mind? Well, that can be the American headache.

The thing I really get all fussed up about and feel kind of responsible for is our new Canadian flag. That's what makes me suddenly sit up in bed at four o'clock in the morning with my poor anxious forehead beaded with perspiration.

If Canada becomes an Independent Nation and not the Slave State they talk as if she was (though how she can be freer than she is now I can't think, and I'm a pretty good thinker) will she be a Republic with a President and all the fixin's?

One thing I know we'll want—a fine new flag of our very own. A real Canadian flag. Sounds pretty nice, doesn't it? Republic of Canada. That sounds good, too—so free and as if Canadian Interests might get a break at last. After the war we could settle right down and 'tend to our oil and airways and all the fine new gadgets the ads promise are waiting around Victory Corner for us. We can go back to our favorite outdoor sport of Barking up Wrong Trees. We might even get Dunninger to teach us to read each other's minds. But no, come to think of it that doesn't sound so good.

Let's get back to Canadian Interests. Here's where flag trouble comes in, a loss of good Canadian dollars whichever way you look at it. Mr. King says that we have the right to fly the Union Jack anywhere in the Dominion. But of course it's an old flag and we want something new, free. Still, there are millions of Union Jacks in Canada. Can we cut them up and make them into rag rugs? The material is ours, of course, but the design won't belong to us any more and we don't want any legal fuss over it. How about putting a bounty on old flags and getting the children to collect them? That's a practical idea as far as it goes, but only gets the Union Jacks into one mighty big heap.

Parades and Celebrations

When our new President is inaugurated we shall celebrate with parades, and parades call for flags. Our proud new flag—we can have any color we choose, but what shall the emblems be? We could have maple leaves, salmon, mining machinery, logs, sheaves of wheat. The maple leaves might curl up a bit round the edges but the salmon would love the publicity. Those fish don't know much anyway. The lumber and wheat present no problems. But what about the beaver? Will the beaver still be our national animal? Could we put him on Our Flag?

If any bright mind is going to suggest such a thing he'd better stop before he begins, unless he's looking for trouble. Our good Canadian beaver would be scandalized at the thought of being put on the new flag. *He won't like it* and he is a pretty persistent sort of fellow.

Millions of new flags will be manufactured for the festivities and celebrations, big expensive ones for government buildings and every other kind, large and small. It's going to cost the country a lot of money but if they try any monkeyshines with the beaver see what happens. Shortly before the Great Day the flags will be put on sale. When they are unrolled it will be discovered that every single beaver, has gnawed his way out of every flag and run away up North or somewhere out of Canada where he can't be caught. Instead of the slogan "A flag in every home" it will be "A hole in every flag".

And now that's off my mind perhaps I can get some sleep at night.

HAVE ANOTHER SLICE!

YOU BET—
hits the spot

—to bake bread just right, use Fleischmann's FRESH Yeast

Bread is extra important in war menus. It's not only an essential high-energy low-cost food, supplying Vitamin B, it's also a good *stretcher* for other foods. If *you* bake bread at home—use Fleischmann's fresh Yeast and be sure of light delicious loaves every time. This dependable yeast has been Canada's favorite for over 70 years. Ask your grocer for Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—with the familiar yellow label.

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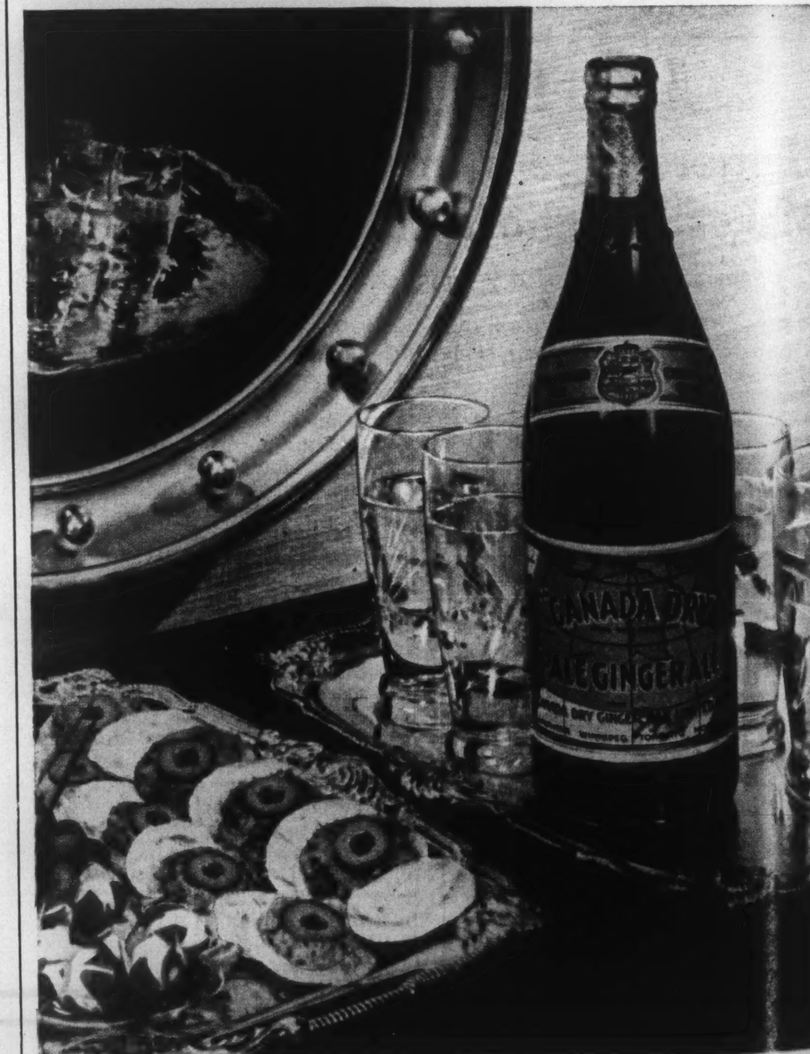
SUPPLEMENT YOUR DIET by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex Vitamins.

SETTING FOR HOSPITALITY



There is something about the mere sight of a friendly CANADA DRY bottle that seems to say "Quality." It holds forth a promise of good things . . . sparkling, delicious refreshment . . . a fitting complement for a perfect evening. Well it might, for CANADA DRY is famous the world over as a mixer, thirst-quencher and as an appetizing beverage at mealtime. Serve and drink CANADA DRY.

CANADA DRY

The Champagne of Ginger Ales.

Thrifty Chicken

By ANN ROE ROBBINS

A FIVE-POUND roasting chicken barely satisfies four lusty appetites. But with imagination and artistry added, it can stretch to feed eight people, or provide two entirely different meals for four. And the chicken will taste better too—because of the added zest of novelty.

Risotto, for instance, can be made with one cup of chicken:

Risotto with Chicken

2 medium-sized onions, sliced
4 tablespoons fat
1 cup rice
½ cup white wine
3 cups chicken stock
1 cup cooked diced chicken
Salt and pepper

Sauté onions in 2 tablespoons fat until browned. Wash rice and add with remaining fat to onions and fry 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Add wine and 2 cups chicken stock; bring to a boil, cover and simmer about 30 minutes, or until rice is tender. Stir occasionally during cooking and add remaining cup of stock when first cup is absorbed. Add chicken to rice, heat and serve. Sprinkle with cheese if desired. For a variation, sauté ½ pound sliced mushrooms with onions.

Baked Chicken

3 small broilers, split
12 small potatoes, pared
12 medium-sized carrots
18 small white onions
¼ cup melted butter
1 cup water

Place broilers and vegetables in roasting pan. Brush with melted butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper and add water and bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 1½ hours, or until chicken is tender, basting with juice in pan every 15 minutes. Remove chicken and vegetables to serving platter and prepare dripping gravy.

Chicken Paprika

1 large fowl, cut for fricassee
1 medium-sized onion
2 stalks celery
1 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons fat
6 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons paprika
2 cups chicken stock
1 cup milk
1 cup cream

Cover chicken with boiling water in large saucepan, bring to a boil and add onions and celery; simmer covered until tender (about 2 hours), adding salt after first half hour of cooking. Remove chicken and cut meat from bone; strain stock and save. Melt fat and stir in flour and paprika; gradually stir in stock, milk and cream and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add chicken and season to taste. Heat and serve in centre of rice ring.

Rice Ring

1½ cups rice
1 small onion, chopped
¼ cup fat, melted
1 small jar pimiento chopped
2 cups cooked peas

Wash rice and cook in large amount of boiling, salted water 20 minutes or until tender; drain and rinse. Sauté onion in the fat until browned. Add pimiento, peas, onion and remaining fat to rice; mix thoroughly and season with salt and pepper; place in greased ring mold and bake in a hot oven (400°F.) for 15 minutes. Unmold on hot platter.

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

A New Psychological Approach to Home-Keeping is Needed

By MADGE MACBETH

PROBABLY everyone has heard of the man who seeing a restaurant sign announcing home cooking, said to the guest he had invited for lunch, "Let's go somewhere else". Homes are not what they used to be. They are among the casualties of war, and it is the responsibility of every woman in Canada to work for their rehabilitation. The urgent need is for better help and more of it.

Presently, thousands of girls will be relieved of their wartime jobs and other work will have to be found for them, but how many of them will turn to home-making as a substitute for the positions they have held?

There is a dark side to the prospect. In the first place, a large percentage of these girls won't know even the rudiments of housekeeping; and in the second, a large percentage will refuse to rehabilitate our wounded homes. Said a friend of mine recently to a C.W.A.C. "What are you girls going to do after the war?" The girl shrugged. "What were you before?" my friend persisted. Hesitantly, the girl replied, "Most of my pals were maids, but we're all agreed that we'll starve before we go back into homes."

Now, why should girls prefer to starve? A Report now before the Dominion Cabinet, dealing with the rehabilitation of women, suggests that household work is not regarded as a vocation. The Report recommends that minimum wages, training schools, social security, regular working hours and other reforms be instituted to raise the status of "domestics" and make their work more attractive. I'm all for it, but I think that two-way education will have to be undertaken before the reforms mentioned will be effective. We have to prove that the general distaste for housework — among all classes — is largely psychological; that to say "I hate housework" has, within recent years, become the fashion strangely enough at a time when household tasks are easier than ever before and less exacting. Then, we must prove that the position of household helper compares very favorably with that of a girl in a shop, factory or an office.

Why Women Leave Home

Let's examine the psychological aspect of the subject; many women claim they don't like housework when they actually know nothing about it. They've never tried to make or maintain a home! They repeat what someone else has said and repetition spreads like a contagion. Many a maid has heard her mistress say, "My brains and time are too valuable to waste on housework." Naturally, the supposed nitwit asks, "Well, why should I waste mine?"

It has become the fashion for women to leave their homes in order to earn money to pay someone else for doing exactly what they could easily do if they stayed at home, mistakenly expecting to escape a more disagreeable job than that they have elected to perform. Actually, they are often putting a great strain upon themselves, getting out early in all sorts of weather, fighting for a toehold on trams, eating ill-chosen food in crowded restaurants or at drug store counters, and suffering irritation upon reaching home because the "help" has fallen down on what she was supposed to do.

Most of the modern generation believe their social status is lowered by performing household duties. The idea is a recent development. Less than fifty years ago, exactly the reverse was true. The girl who "went into business" was not highly regarded. She had to fight for the respect of the community. Less than fifty years ago, most household helpers were uneducated and this fact—not the work itself—influenced their social standing. Today, greater integrity and higher education are required to manage a successful home than are required for many a down-town job, and therefore the status of the household helper is rising fast of its own accord. The need is to break away from the idea that it is degrading and that only a poor class of girls are willing to perform it.

Two-way education, fortunately, has already begun. Women unable to afford help have found that keeping house is not the grim grind they had believed it to be. The contrary! It is interesting, self-satisfying, healthful *and economical!* They are saying, "I don't care how many maids may be available, I'll never have one again. We're so much happier and more independent alone." Others have discovered that they've been asking the impossible of their helpers, and will hereafter be more sympathetic and understanding . . . all of which is a step in the right direction.

The greatest justification for disliking housework is when there is too much of it, a condition that can be remedied in almost every family by a more even distribution of work.

Don't Expect Too Much

So, to repeat; the first step, as I see it, is to stamp out the prejudice against housekeeping; to show that happy, well-ordered homes are a beneficial and cultural influence in a community; that they are an asset to the nation and that creating and maintaining them is an act of patriotism.

The second step is to build up the idea that a girl is at least as well off in a home, and certainly as worthy of respect, as her sister in business. For months, I have interviewed both employers and employees in a sincere effort to discover the cause of the "maid shortage," and how it can be remedied. The result of my investigations can best be summed up by setting forth a list of grievances. . .

Employers complain that they are exploited; that the average helper has neither capability nor conscience, trying to get by with as little work, interest and honesty as possible. Deliberately or not, they sabotage the home, for as everyone knows a maid can make or mar family life. Wages demanded bear little relation to the work accomplished, 'so no wonder they have forfeited esteem and consideration. They have become merely a necessary nuisance'.

I suggest that no association built on this attitude can be successful. The employer should be more careful in her selection of a helper, even though she may have to wait for a good one. Don't engage a girl just because "she's someone to wash dishes". If it's a dish washer you want, well and good. But don't expect much else of her.

A week or so ago, the magazine section of a great daily published an article allegedly written by a maid, saying in effect, that if girls had a thin time of it, the fault was usually theirs. They should be as careful in selecting a mistress as she should be in selecting them. Perhaps neither would be 100% efficient, but at least they could be congenial. Then, continued this peerless *Hannah,* it is up to a girl to produce a pleasant atmosphere in the home; to study and try to *satisfy* her family!

Her Status

I am rather of the opinion that the attitude of the employer is apt to fix that of the employee. An intelligent, sensitive girl feels immediately the place allotted to her in a household. If it is that of an "inferior" even the tone of voice used to her is galling and humiliating. Many employers are unconscious of their manner, but a few cultivate it. Said one woman to me, "I don't want a companion, I want a servant". This is stupid and defeats her own purpose, for instead of winning loyalty, respect and perfect service, she will earn dislike and hostility not only for herself but for the entire body of employers.

The girls's grievances are as follows; "We are exploited," they complain, "regarded as inferiors. We don't like the term servant. Our working hours are too long. We hate caps and uniforms. We have no lives of our own in another woman's establishment."

Duties Clearly Stated

True, many girls have been exploited, but I doubt that they are imposed upon nowadays. Often, the trouble has been too loose an arrangement when they took a position. They neither asked nor were told what to expect. An employer could state, "I shall expect you to take care of the downstairs while I do the rooms above." Or, "While you shop for the house, I'll do your ironing." Or, "I expect you to take entire charge. I don't do a hand's turn and I spend every morning in bed." Weekly, labor-and-management discussions are wonderfully helpful. Here, both sides can air their grievances and thus avoid the boiling and bitterness that so easily becomes chronic.

Several girls complained that prospective employers did not like to be questioned. I remembered this when reading an advertisement, the other day, in an Ottawa paper: "Competent general desires position in family of two. No dogs, no laundry. Every night off and every week-end with the use of a car."

Well, there you are. That's clear enough. Take it or leave it!

Sex Instruction in the School Curriculum

By MIRIAM CHAPIN

Today's children cannot be sheltered and protected indefinitely, but they can be armoured by knowledge imparted with care and understanding.

IN MOST of the talks given during the recent campaigns on delinquency and venereal disease, emphasis was laid on the terrible need for guarding our children and young people, for educating them on the dangers of promiscuity and providing them with reliable sex information. The burden of such necessary instruction is thrown on clergy, schools, and parents, according to the particular slant of the speaker, but no definite program has been proposed.

Average parents certainly want their children to grow up normally, marry happily, and bring up families successfully. But average parents seldom feel competent to explain dispassionately and scientifically the mechanism of human reproduction. Nor do average teachers. Only in exceptional cases are medical men or clergymen called on to talk with young people until they are old enough to marry. Most boys and girls have acquired a great deal of information some of it often erroneous, long before that age.

The Board of Education in England has recently (1943) published a little pamphlet on Sex Education in Schools and Youth Organizations, which can be obtained from H.M. Stationary Office. It contains in its few pages a valuable summary of what England is doing and what English educationalists are thinking on the subject, that makes it well worth the time of every parent and teacher, and anyone interested in the future of our youth.

Code of Conduct

After reviewing the disquiet existing because of the social dislocations due to war, it points out the two elements in sex education. These are instruction in the physiology of sex, which is best given to the young child at home before any particular emotional associations develop, and can be continued in the biology course; and the giving of guidance to young people in working out a code of conduct which is socially approved, wherein the secondary schools and youth organizations play an important part.

According to a survey which the Board made, in about two-thirds of the schools under its supervision some sex instruction is given, more in the city than in the country, and more frequently in girls' schools than in boys'. The methods vary from objective lessons during nature-study classes and answers to questions asked in other courses, to special talks given by visiting lecturers. In these latter an opportunity is offered to parents to withdraw their children if they wish—few take advantage of it. Head teachers report that "Invariably parents are relieved to know that the question has been discussed but get foolishly hot and bothered if their wishes are consulted beforehand." In one school where because of the illness of the teacher who had done the work, the course was omitted for a term, a mother wrote in "My girl will be leaving in a few weeks, and you haven't yet taught her about babies as you did her sister."

The necessity for a completely matter-of-fact approach is stressed. It has been found important for high-school ages to have books in the school library which pupils can consult by themselves. Youth leaders among boys and girls who have left school at an early age find their greatest problem that of repairing and supplementing inadequate and distorted knowledge. It is astonishing how pitifully ignorant some of our hard-boiled youngsters are. These leaders are asking from university authorities training courses for themselves in psychology as well as physiology, and attention paid to the subject in general youth training courses. Girls' clubs report "A really good woman doctor, preferably married, with a modern approach and modern clothes, is most successful. The girls trust her as a doctor, and welcome her counsel as a married woman, and she looks the sort of woman they would like to be."

Answer Child's Questions

In one large borough the local education authority organized a course of three lectures with the collaboration of the health officer, on Personal Hygiene and Social Relations. At the final conference over a hundred boys and girls of fifteen and older attended. The fact that many parents are now obliged to be away from home has brought an increasing sense of responsibility to teachers. The Board suggests that a simple but sound maxim is "Whatever the age of the child, and whatever the question he asks, answer him to the fullest extent that he is capable of understanding."

A start is being made in teachers' training colleges at courses on how to give such instruction, but the Board remarks regretfully that the position "is marked by hesitation and uncertainty." They conclude however by offering their support and approval to all who are giving serious attention to the subject. It is obvious, then, that while different localities are tackling the problem in different ways, a great deal is being accomplished and more is planned. England has been undergoing a revolution in education, and a lot of the old taboos are going by the board.

More Than Recommendations

In New York City last year, the Health Department asked the School Commission to introduce sex instruction in hygiene and science classes, pointing out that venereal disease had risen 20% in ages 15 to 19. The School Board refused compulsory lessons, but offered optional ones Saturday morings, which were not well-attended, for obvious reasons. In a recent poll of American women by a woman's magazine, 79% favored sex instruction in the schools. In Canada, a Gallup poll showed a similar vote of 76%. Lectures are given in British Columbia schools, and are permitted in Manitoba, though not required.

Since in Canada education is a provincial matter, the central government can do no more than make recommendations. We have our Council of Education for Citizenship, with the Screen Board and the CBC affiliated, as well as many other educational bodies. It could perhaps undertake with clerical and medical advice, to set out the essential facts and to suggest the best methods for teaching them. A pamphlet giving such an outline could be very valuable, especially if it linked up the subject with general health and biology teaching in the ungraded schools.

We can no longer protect our children—if we ever could. All we can do is try to armour them, and for that we owe them truth and understanding.

A hand-stitched collar, silver buttons and slot pockets lend a nautical air to a New York navy topper.

HERE'S TO YOUR POST-WAR health

• When the lights go on again in Canadian store windows they will shine again on your favorite health food—delicious VITA-WEAT CRISPBREAD... fresh from England and Victory.

Peek Frean BISCUITS from LONDON, ENGLAND

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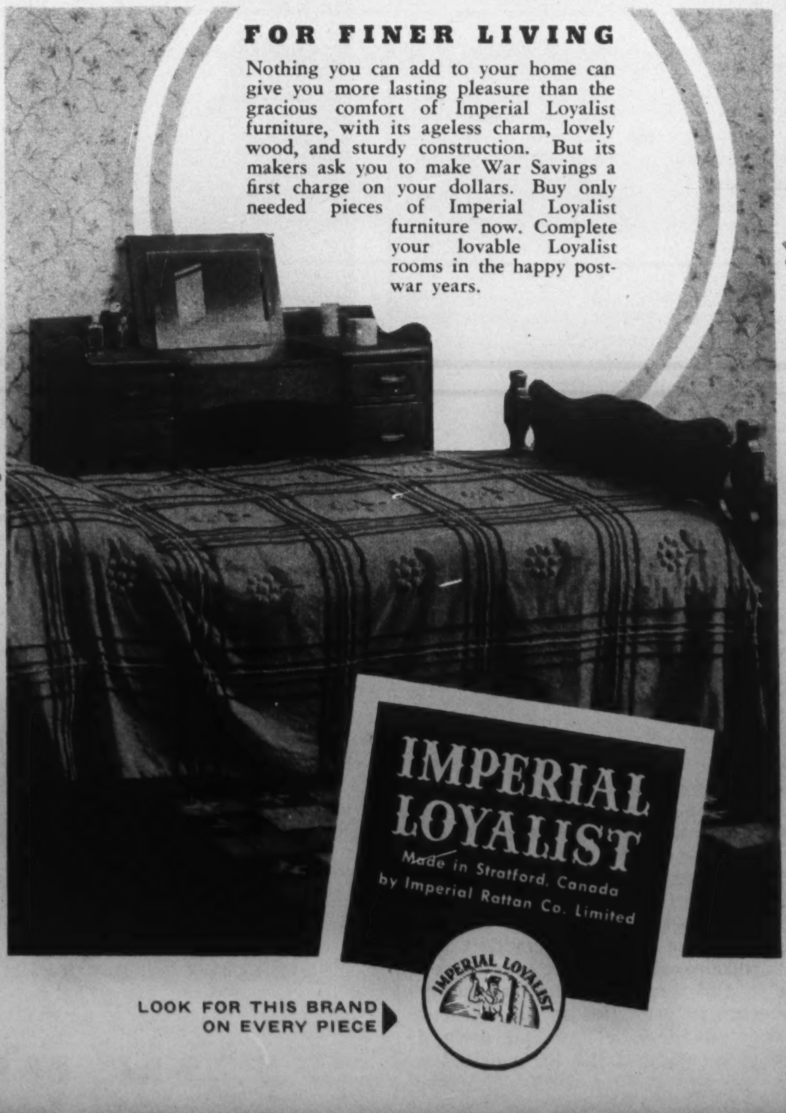

LOOK FOR THIS BRAND ON EVERY PIECE

THE OTHER PAGE

Retirement Postponed: Or the Tragi-Comedy of 1944 Farming

By A. C. FORREST

THE late afternoon sun eased itself down behind the village church spire and cast its long April shadow across the greening front meadow of the Cameron farm. From the road the kitchen window of the farm-house appeared to be ablaze with the reflected colors of the sun-light.

But Mrs. Cameron sat behind the window moodily oblivious of the beauty about her. She was watching the gate for her husband's return. But if you could have seen her, you would have noticed that she was staring into the distance with unseeing eyes. It was a look natural only to those people who are brought up and accustomed to the long distances and open spaces of the country.

The old mantel clock struck six; Mrs. Cameron rose with a little start, put another stick in the kitchen range, and put the kettle on to boil, before she resumed her vigil by the window. "My, the days are getting long again," she thought. "But I wish he'd hurry, for it's time the milking was done."

Teddy the family cat stretched himself up from the kitchen couch by the stove, and asked to be let out. Collie rose from his place on the verandah and trotted off down to the barn.

"He must be coming," Mrs. Cameron thought. For she had long ago grown used to accept the intuitive movements of the farm pets as sure signs of the master's home-coming. A few moments later the old Chevrolet turned in at the farm gate-way and slowly sloshed its way up the muddy lane.

"Well, I'm glad he's back," she thought. "If only he had a man or some kind of help I wouldn't mind. But I do hate to see him have to turn out and work till late to get the chores done, when he's been away all afternoon. It seems the only pleasure a farmer ever gets in life has to be spoiled by a lot of hard work afterwards."

Mr. Cameron had gone off to an auction sale of farm stock and implements that afternoon. Not that he had wanted to buy anything. In fact his real reason for going was to see how things were selling. For the Camerons, with their family grown and scattered, found it impossible to hire help during wartime and so had listed their farm for sale. If it were sold they too would have an auction sale of their stock and implements before retiring to the village.

In some ways they regretted retiring now. There was such a demand for farm produce to feed the soldiers that it seemed the unpatriotic thing to do. But you couldn't get help. Mr. Cameron's health sometimes wasn't too good. And anyway they were both completely fed up and tired out, and it had been a long, monotonous, and tedious winter.

SEVEN days a week without ever having a break they had had to stay at home to feed and milk their cows. How weary they had grown of the grind! Besides, although money was more plentiful on the farm than it had been, their income seemed pretty small compared with what the men working in the shipyards and aeroplane factories were getting. And what good was money after all if they had to live in continual drudgery and could never get away from it to enjoy spending the money they made?

For over thirty years they had toiled together, laboring long hours from before day-break till after dark. They had never been able to own a good car. Until just a few years before they didn't even have electric lights. Even now they couldn't get a bathroom, although they had saved for it, and would have had one, only government priorities on the fixtures prevented them. They had always had to go without the little luxuries which were accepted as necessities of life by the family of the poorest city worker.

What Mrs. Cameron wanted was a little cottage in the village where they could have a bathroom and running water. And where they would have side-walks and wouldn't have to go traipsing through the mud every spring. Some place where they could sleep in in the morning if they wanted to, and where they wouldn't have to work on Sundays like every other day.

And most important of all it seemed to them this spring, was some place where they wouldn't ever see a blessed cow again. Cows, cows, all their lives they had been slaves to cows. They couldn't go away over night. In fact they couldn't stay away for the evening. Always they had to hurry back to feed and milk the cows so they could ship milk off to the city for other people to drink.

They had figured it all out. Now was the time to sell out. Farms were selling well, mostly to some city man who wanted to buy some land for a hobby. And incidentally get his wartime surplus capital invested in something good and safe, they said.

And cattle and implements were selling well too. In fact, at some of

Harlequin stripes

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TOOKE BROS. LIMITED — SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1869

the sales around, farm implements were being sold for more than they had cost in the first place. Not that a farmer couldn't get new implements. But there was so much red tape, and so many forms to fill out, that most of them would rather buy something second-hand.

THESE were some of the long thoughts Mrs. Cameron was thinking, as she gazed through the window and watched her husband's old car plowing up through the muddy ruts of the lane.

But as she watched she saw a truck turn in the gate-way behind the car and follow it up the lane. "Now I hope he hasn't gone and bought something," she grumbled to herself. "I wonder what it could be." But then she reasoned, "More'n likely he met someone at the sale who wanted to buy a cow but got outbid, and he's brought him over to look at ours." Mr. Cameron had long been threatening to sell off his cows even if he couldn't sell the farm. He would get rid of them, and not bother trying to keep up his quota of milk. Every time he got feeling tough, or something went wrong, or the weather was bad or his rheumatism bothered him, that was his first idea. He had spent years building up a good herd of holsteins. He had always had them as a hobby as well as a source of income. But latterly he had lost interest in them, and felt that he had become a slave to them.

"Maybe I had better put on another plate," hospitality for the moment mastering her curiosity. "If the man with the truck stays very long he'll be coming in for supper." She hoped he would sell him two or three, or even more. She would be very glad to see the last of those cows go from the farm. Maybe then they could get away some time for a week-end.

She watched her husband jump out of the car, and hurry into the stable. In a few moments he had opened the door where they kept the chute for loading and unloading stock. Then the truck turned into the drive-way at the barn and she saw that it wasn't empty. Inside it she could see two holsteins, big ones it looked from the house.

Mrs. Cameron gasped. Then she realized the truth. Her husband must have bought two new cows at the sale. She knew that the McDonald herd was a good one, and that they used to win prizes at the C.N.E. and the Royal Winter Fair before the war. The truck backed up to the chute, and they began to unload the cattle.

"Two more cows to milk!" she inwardly stormed. "Two more head to feed. And I thought we were going to sell the farm and retire, or at least sell the cows and take it easier. But I guess we'll go on milking holsteins till we die."

But as she peered from the window, the dark frown disappeared from her face as she wondered if the new cows might be having little calves soon. She hoped they would, for there was always fun and excitement in the spring when little things were being born. Old Maud would be having a little colt this year too, she remembered with a gush of excitement. She noticed for the first time that evening how green the lawn had become. She resolved that she would have to get out and have a look at the crocuses beneath the window sill.

As she turned from the table to hurry up the supper she tried to remember where she had put her old rubber boots. For as soon as supper was over she would be wanting to go down and see the new cows. She smiled to herself when she heard the men coming up the verandah steps. For she knew that her husband would practically kidnap the trucker for supper in order to have a guest to cover up his sheepishness about buying the cows. She was amused when she thought how much like a little boy he still was in so many ways.

Teddy climbed up on the back of the old couch and sneered at her. Collie slipped in with the men, muddy paws and all, and slid in behind the stove, just as though he knew he could get away with it to-night. And as Mrs. Cameron saw her husband sort of excited as he came in, a feeling of gladness welled up through her annoyance and disappointment. For when your husband goes out buying new cows in April, and forgets about his plans to retire, you know you're not through after all. For life worth living and work worth doing are still ahead, and everybody feels young again.

• •

Aid Repatriation

(Orillia *Packet and Times*)

IN HIS interesting Sketch of Stephen Leacock in SATURDAY NIGHT, B. K. Sandwell suggests that if a few hundred thousand copies of "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town" were distributed among the Canadian troops overseas it would do a great deal towards promoting their ready repatriation.

By a coincidence, Mr. J. H. Tyler this week received a letter from his son, Captain John Tyler, who has been ill in the hospital in Italy but is now recovered, in which he said:—

"I found that book that Stephen Leacock wrote about Orillia in the hospital, and did it ever make me homesick. I'm ready to come home anytime."

Evidently Mr. Sandwell was right.

Items from the Spring Poets

Renegade

PART of me is sad as sad.
And part of me is glad as glad.

Part of me is pure as pure,
And part of me—I'm not so sure.

At odds within myself I be,
And blame it on my Family Tree.

MONA GOULD

Why?

SINCE yellow leaves are only leaves
And dust is merely dust,
Why does a windy autumn day
Depress us? — as it must!

And since green buds are only buds
And song but birds that sing,
Why does a heart perceive a height,
A miracle, in Spring?

EMILY LEAVENS

In Spring's Expectancy

(To W. Com. J. R. Watson, R.A.F.)

NEVER again to know the tender Spring,
To find the long-leashed willowfire break loose
Above the river ice and hear the wing
Creaking above you of the northward goose,
And, on the sudden exodus of night,
To see a flapping and fantastic crow
Sport his abandoned and unfeigned delight
About the sap-wet woods set free from snow,
While the deep-throated orchestration of
The frog-loud marsh sends through the sounding air
Its wanton, earth-warm overture to love
To overthrow the thrawn and deep despair:
And yet because of you these things shall be
Our proved and privileged expectancy.

JAMES WREFORD

Now is the Earth Made Glad

NOW is the earth made glad by spring.
And new life quickens everything.

The sun beats down upon the lake
And very soon the ice will break

And tinkle like a chandelier
Then overnight just disappear.

The crows loll by on laggard wing—
Black furtive birds that never sing.

The sap runs in the maple trees
And wood smoke drifts upon the breeze.

Tattoo of woodpecker on tin
Awakes us with insistent din.

Late skiers stretch in the sun to tan;
The old urge stirs the heart of man.

The song of birds is heard in the land
And lad and lass stroll hand in hand.

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

A Thought for Leaders

STATELY persons of yesterday
Arrogant in their wealth and weight,
Marched, full-fed, in the rocky way
To meet King Death by his iron gate.
How they managed their grand affairs
Nobody knows and nobody cares.

But a common person of yesterday,
Sawing boards and hammering nails,
Taking time on the rocky way
To speak good words to the man who fails,
Met King Death on Golgotha's hill,
And the weary world remembers still.

J. E. MIDDLETON

For a Malicious Woman

SHE stuck her little hat pin in
And gave a practiced twist.
The only thing that saves my pride—
On some-one with a tougher hide
She'll break her little wrist!

MONA GOULD

LIQUID VENEER
FURNITURE POLISH

QUALITY

explains its uninterrupted use on Canada's finest furniture for over 50 years.

Liquid Veneer is unrivaled for cleaning, polishing and reviving the finish, —easily and quickly as you dust. Only a QUALITY polish should be used on anything as fine and sensitive as the finish of your furniture and woodwork. Need anything more be said?

"It's so easy to use"

Liquid Veneer Corporation
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Your Dealer Has Liquid Veneer

IMPROVE
YOUR
SOUPS-
STEWS-
GRAVIES-
LEFTOVERS,
WITH
BOVRIL

"I used to be a GLAMOUR GIRL"

WELL, you can go right on being all that's lovely. And don't do that offensive task by hand, for Sani-Flush makes toilet bowls sparkling white the quick, easy, sanitary way. Use it at least twice a week to remove unsightly stains and discolorations *without scrubbing*.

Don't confuse Sani-Flush with ordinary cleansers. It works chemically—even cleans the hidden trap. Each application cleans away many recurring toilet germs and a cause of toilet odors. No special disinfectants are needed. Doesn't injure septic tanks or their action nor harm toilet connections. (*See directions on the can.*) Made in Canada. Sold everywhere—two handy sizes.

Sani-Flush

REMOVES A CAUSE OF TOILET ODORS

SAFE FOR SEPTIC TANKS

Don't scrub toilet bowls just because you fear trouble with your septic tank. Eminent research authorities have proven how easy and safe Sani-Flush is for toilet sanitation with septic tanks. Send for free copy of their scientific report. Address the distributor, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Dept. U-3, Toronto, Ont.

at EATON'S

Pretty Impressionist

. . . this exquisitely simple sandy-lime rayon crepe . . . splashed with huge white daisies . . . banded with rich brown velvet. All the approved care of detail is there, from a flattering ledge-shoulder line down to the narrow hip-to-hem line! Size 12, $45.00. New to the Early-Summer Collection in Misses' Better Dresses.

MAIN STORE — FOURTH FLOOR

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

Inflation Great Threat to Post-War Britain

By GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain, Mr. Layton says, has consistently ignored the danger of inflation until today wages alone are half as high again as they were at the outbreak of war. So far this hasn't affected the war, he believes, but if not checked now by firm action on the part of the Government it can play a decisive part in undermining reconstruction.

London

FEW competent observers in Britain today estimate a degree of inflation since the war began of less than 33⅓ per cent. Many put it much higher, and the general consensus of opinion fixes 50 per cent as the probable index. It is, of course, a matter of conjecture.

Inflation is a thing known by its effects, and without a comprehensive and accurate price index it is impossible to say whether there is inflation at all, or, if there is, what stage it has reached. Economists who talk about the question now are therefore in much the same position as the doctor trying to reach a diagnosis without having the opportunity of seeing, much less examining, the patient. The doctor, in such a case, would work by the rule of deduction from known influences on his patient's health.

The man might be a heavy drinker, or there might be evidence of tuberculosis in the family, or the man might have been recorded as having fallen heavily on his spine in his youth. From such things a doctor might make a rough guess at what was the trouble, if he was convinced that the man was in fact ill.

No one doubts that, in the context of inflation, the pound sterling is rather ill, and although the body of the patient is not available for examination there is certain prior evidence to go on. There is the suggestion of the vast increase in the note circulation, and of the very large increase in wages, and there is a cost of living index (admittedly an incompetent witness because of its curious selectivity) that shows a jump of 30 per cent since the war began.

Apart from the cost of living index, these things are not proofs of inflation. They prove only a background favorable to the development of inflation. The note circulation could quadruple, but if there was no way in which it could express itself as an influence on the demand-supply equation for goods and services it would mean nothing inflationary. It would merely be suggestive. The same thing is true of bank deposits, which are well on the way to doubling, and of wage increases, which are only latently inflationary until they actually begin to push up prices.

But if it is conjecture to estimate the degree of inflation it is certainly not conjecture to say that inflation has arrived in considerable strength. The pound may be worth 15 shillings, or it may be a ten-shilling note, but the one thing it is not is the old prewar pound. And when the war is over, although we will assuredly continue with important controls, there is no doubt that the process of inflation is likely to take a sharp turn for the worse. For at any rate we cannot have such severe rationing then, nor can we expect that savings for the peace will exert the same appeal as savings for the war, nor can we hope that all the vast sums of money saved during the war will remain interred after it.

But it would be wrong to argue from this that we can therefore deduce the probable post-war extent of inflation by looking at what has happened to the prices of the uncontrol-

(Continued on Next Page)

Bad weather forces periodic lulls in air and ground fighting on the Italian front, but Allied artillery continues to chew at German strongpoints and the thundering duel between the big guns knows no letup. Spotting enemy gun positions so that Allied artillery can get the correct range and silence them by counter-fire is the task of these two chaps in a camouflaged outpost, one of four located on high ground about Cassino. The soldier on the left keeps his eye glued to the long-range telescope, while the other peers through the optical flash spotter, a special apparatus for locating the enemy artillery by spotting the gun flashes. The four flash-spotting teams make independent observations to minimize any inaccuracy and their findings are telephoned into the plotting centre shown below. As the telephonist takes down the reports he repeats them aloud to the sergeant at the concentration board, who is seen here plotting them by means of four "mice" attached to strings, each representing the line of sight of the four spotting posts. By relaying this information to the Battery Command Post, fire can be laid accurately on the target and the German guns silenced.

Below: U.S. Ordnance men are given instruction on the maintenance and repair of the artillery flashspotter by an R.E.M.E. instrument mechanic.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Pattern of Spending in "194Q"

By P. M. RICHARDS

IN OUR anxiety about post-war social, economic and political conditions at home and abroad and how these will affect our ability to maintain the levels of production and employment we believe we must have if we are to enjoy any degree of prosperity, we generally overlook a very important and encouraging fact: that we are now equipped as never before, by the tremendous improvement in our statistical processes, to appraise with probably reasonable accuracy the main economic factors in our position and outlook. It seems to amount to this: that for the first time in man's history we are able to chart the seas into which we are venturing; surely this ability should be ground for confident hope that we shall sail them safely and well.

Not only do we now know statistically what we are doing for good or ill but "With the war we have learned the importance of weighing the impact of individual decisions on each other and especially on the total work load of a burdened economy. Likewise we have learned how important is the behavior of total output for individual decision. With these lessons have come striking advances in the measures that can be applied to the over-all performance of the economy." The quotation is from *Fortune* Magazine.

Fortune, in one of those painstaking and exhaustive surveys for which it is noted, titled "Transition to Peace: Business in A.D. 194Q" (first of a series of such studies) indicates that the attainable goal is "a job for nearly everyone; an average wage of $2,200; profits fortified by performance; to be achieved by strong incentives not directives. While the analysis is of United States conditions, not Canadian, and despite Canada's much greater dependence on foreign markets for her products, it seems evident that Canada's governments, business and labor leaders, agriculturists and sociologists can gain valuable guidance from the *Fortune* study.

$165 Billions of Production

Fortune presents a "Master Chart," showing in terms of 1943 prices the total U.S. production and its composition for the years 1939, 1943 and "194Q". This "194Q" is not identified other than that it is the end of the period of demobilization; it is "an economy with the foibles and habits of the American people retained but with most of the underproduction and unemployment removed, and taking account of the new labor power we shall have to employ after the war."

The gross value of the U.S. output of goods and services in "194Q" is set at $165 billions. While this is largely above the 1939 total (likewise in 1943 prices) of $108 billions, it is below the $192 billions of 1943, but a production as large as the latter will clearly not be necessary, since much of the 1943 production was for war purposes only and it required the services of many youngsters who should have been at school, women who would have preferred to be at home and workers who would rather have worked less and spent more time fishing. This $165 billions, then, should apparently not only be adequate but should permit—with the concentration on production for peace uses—a higher standard of living than before.

How will this "total gross national product" of $165 billions be made up? (This is where businessmen and post-war planners perk up their ears.) Well, according to *Fortune*, in "194Q" some $8 billions will be spent for residential construction, comparing with only $0.6 billions in 1943 and $2.5 billions in 1939. $7 billions will go for automobiles and accessories against only half a billion in 1943 and $3.4 billions in 1939; $6 billions for house furnishings and equipment against $3.8 and $3.7 billions respectively.

$16 Billions of Capital Expenditures

No less than $16 billions, it is expected and hoped, will comprise capital expenditures by "private enterprise" for business construction and equipment—$4 billions for factory, utility, railroad and other commercial construction and $12 billions for factory, mining, construction and farm machinery and for tractors, tools, locomotives, ships, and other capital goods. This $16 billions of private investment, says *Fortune*, is "perhaps, if the 1930's are a guide, the most critical item in the Master Chart"—meaning, of course, that very much will depend upon the confidence of businessmen in their ability to earn a profit. "The promise of 194Q depends heavily on this investment."

$37 billions, it is expected, will be spent for food, beverages and tobacco, as compared with $34.1 billions in 1943 and $28.3 billions in 1939; $26 billions for "miscellaneous consumer needs" (gasoline, clocks, yachts, saxophones and shoeshines) against $22.6 billions in 1943 and $19.7 billions in 1939; $9 billions for home rent and upkeep against $8 billions and $7.2 billions; $3 billions for recreation against $2.8 and $1.8 billions.

What about government spending? Well, it's expected that $30 billions will be spent by American governments in 194Q ($22 billions federal and $8 billions state and local), as against $93.8 billions in the great production-for-war year of 1943 and $16.9 billions in 1939. In case this $30 billions seems rather a lot, it's pointed out that the U.S. will still have a large army and navy, disabled members of the services to care for, interest charges on a greatly expanded national debt, and increased expenditures for education, medical care, etc.

This, then, is the pattern of U.S. post-war spending as seen by *Fortune*, and maybe Canada's won't be very different.

(Continued from Page 42)

led items during wartime. In the late winter of 1944 a daffodil would not hang its head under a buyer's arm for less than a shilling, nor would a cigar lean from a broker's mouth for less than ten shillings (we mean Havana, of course), nor is it likely that your girl friend would be pleased with the hat that cost less than six guineas to get on to her head, and for a rag doll you would pay a pound, and the champagne in which you sought forgetfulness from the imposition would cost five times that.

From this sort of thing you could argue that the post-war would see inflation over the wider range of uncontrolled commodities of anything up to 500 per cent. But, of course, you would be wrong. For after the war there will be the increase in supply, and the broadening of the range of the available commodities, to widen the banks of the money current and turn the torrent that now swirls prices to incredible heights into a more placid stream.

Whatever may be said to assuage the apprehension of those who see Britain jumping up on an inflationary balloon, however, it remains true that the inflation problem is the biggest in the financial and economic sphere that the Government has to tackle. And it has to be tackled now.

Right at the beginning of the war there were voices raised against the possibility of inflation, urging the Government to put in hand an immediate price stabilization policy that should cover wages as well as food prices, that would control the heat as well as rig the thermometer. But no one listened, and the thermometer has been rigged ever since, so that if a member of the House of Commons wanted to show the Government's success in combatting inflation he need only assume that a man lives by bread alone to prove that there has been no inflation whatsoever.

By the grace of God and our own Allied strength we have got past the stage where it was possible for inflation to play a decisive part in the war. But inflation can certainly play a decisive part in the peace reconstruction, and it will play its part on the other side, for it is the sworn enemy of everything sane and healthy in economics. While the Government is mouthing sweet nothings about

(Continued on Page 47)

Income Tax Returns

FOR 1943 MUST BE IN NOT LATER THAN 30TH OF APRIL 1944

1. WHO MUST FILE RETURNS?

If you are single, and your income was over $660.00—
Or, if married, and your income was over $1,200.00—
Or if you had tax deducted in 1943—**you must file returns.**

2. WHAT FORMS TO USE

For income under $3,000.00 use Form T.1 Special.
For income over $3,000.00 use Form T.1 General.

3. WHERE YOU CAN GET FORMS

You can get income tax forms from—

1. Post Offices.
2. District Income Tax Offices.

Your early co-operation is requested. Over 2,000,000 Canadians will be filing income tax returns. You can help by getting your forms **now,** and mailing them **promptly.**

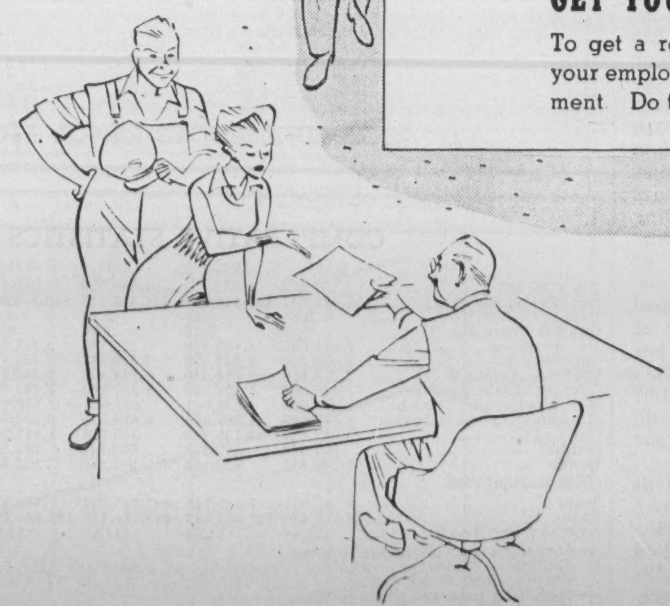
It is important that income tax returns be filed promptly. **First,** these returns must be filed to obtain credit for tax deductions. **Second,** to claim any refund to which you may be entitled. **Third,** to establish the Savings Portion of your tax, which will be paid back to you with interest after the War.

Make your returns now, but not later than 30th of April to avoid a penalty of 5% of your tax.

The unpaid balance of your 1943 tax may be paid any time before 31st of August WITHOUT PENALTY.

GET YOUR "T.4 SLIP" FROM YOUR EMPLOYER

To get a record of your 1943 earnings and tax deductions, ask your employer for a copy of the "T.4 Slip" he filed with the Government. Do this. It will save you time, and help prevent errors.



DOMINION OF CANADA—DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

INCOME TAX DIVISION

COLIN GIBSON
Minister of National Revenue

C. FRASER ELLIOTT
Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Taxation

WHEN CLOTHES BECOME *Uniforms*

An army of workers, chiefly women, labours continuously on making war-time clothes—the uniforms for Canada's fighters. To these, as to women in all lines of industry and in the home, the Bank of Montreal offers savings and chequing accounts and other banking services.

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Modern, Experienced Banking Service . . . *the Outcome of 126 Years' Successful Operation*
A 183

We take pleasure in announcing that

MR. D. S. BEATTY
(on Active Service)

and MR. L. S. MITCHELL

have been elected Directors of this Company.

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WHY INSURANCE IS ESSENTIAL

It is sometimes argued that most forms of insurance are luxuries rather than necessities, desirable but not essential.

But figure it out for yourself. Isn't it true that insurance is the only sure bridge between your present plans and their later fulfilment? Isn't it true that what you can't afford to replace you can't afford NOT to insure? Isn't it true that the commodities you buy from day to day would rise sharply in price if all manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers were to forgo insurance, making it necessary to "load" prices to compensate for the risk assumed?

Reflection will show that dependable insurance is an important cog in the wheels of commerce that turn the economic machinery of Canada.

Equally essential are the advisory services of Agents and Brokers who see to it that various coverages are properly geared in with their clients' individual needs.

Have you consulted your Agent or Broker lately? He is ready and eager to give you the full benefit of his expert knowledge—without cost or obligation.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

W.L.R., Quebec, Que.—Purchasers of ZELLERS' LTD. common at current prices around 21¼—almost 2¼ times the pre-war high of 9½—are evidently counting on continuation after the war of the substantial earnings expansion the company has enjoyed in recent years until the moderate decline of last year. It is understood that the company plans to open new stores after the war and it is in excellent financial position to do this.

B.K., Colborne, Ont.—Some seven years ago SENECA LABEL was merged with Teck Kirkland Gold Mines to form Kenakott Kirkland Gold Mines on a share for share basis. I have no information of any activity for years and while the property held locational interest as well as favorable geology, no definite ore results were reported from diamond drilling. As far as I am aware the exchange of shares has not yet been made.

G. F., Grimsby, Ont.—GURNEY FOUNDRY CO. LTD. recently issued its annual report for 1943 showing net profits (after depreciation, bond interest, taxes, etc.) of only $3,345, as against $34,004 for 1942 and $62,621 for 1941. During the year, the company further reduced its funded debt by purchasing $32,100 of its bonds, leaving $715,500 of bonds outstanding at the end of the year. The working capital position was maintained. The most difficult problem in 1943 was a steady rise in

Hollinger Con. Gold Mines Ltd.

FUTURE of the gold mining industry, of which Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited is an outstanding member, will depend to a large extent on gold continuing to hold an important position in world economics. Proposals already made by Canada, Great Britain and the United States for economic stability in the post-war period, as an aid to world trade, have given gold a position in varying degrees. As yet no satisfactory substitute has been found for gold as a medium for settling international balances and other debt. Stress being placed on trade for world rehabilitation and the impetus it is proposed to give to trade would seem to afford an increasing use for gold to continue to make profitable the mining of the precious metal. The metal may not play as important a part as a monetary standard in the future as in the past, but the experience of the Allies in North Africa, the high price commanded by the metal in the free market in India and other recent developments indicate the public has retained its confidence in gold as against paper currencies.

Gold mining is among the few Canadian industries adversely affected by the war. Productive facilities of other industries have been strained to meet wartime requirements and it has been necessary to transfer labor from mining to more essential occupations. At the beginning of hostilities mining of gold was encouraged for the United States exchange the sale of the metal would provide. Subsequent agreements between Washington and Ottawa relieved the exchange situation. Production and development had to be curtailed and the industry has had to meet rising costs, due to inexperienced help and increased costs of materials, all of which along with higher taxation have been reflected in earnings. Of late there has been some improvement in the situation.

Despite the difficulty in carrying on development in recent years, Hollinger has been able to maintain a comfortable ore reserve position. Reserves (including the Ross Mines) at December 31, 1943 of 7,735,904 tons compared with 7,881,713 tons at December 31, 1942, and with 8,097,235 tons at the end of the pre-war year 1938. From the end of 1938 to the end of 1943 the company milled over 7,000,000 tons of ore with a decrease in reserves of a little more than 350,000 tons. Reserves at December 1943 were sufficient for over 6 years operations at the 1943 rate of milling and over 4 years at the 1938 rate. In addition, Hollinger has a lot of ground undeveloped or partially developed which can be fully developed when labour is available. Value of ore reserves, with gold at $35 per ounce, at the end of 1943 was $89,510,480 and average grade $11.57 per ton, as against $90,984,043 and $11.54 a ton at the end of the year before.

Net value of recovery in 1943 of approximately $11,500,000 was down from $15,100,000 for 1942 and $15,500,000 for 1938, with tonnage milled of 1,164,167 declining from 1,632,121 for 1942 and 1,734,647 for 1938. Average recovery per ton of $9.86 was an increase from $9.64 for 1942 and $8.94 for 1938. Overall costs for 1943 of $7.77 per ton were up from $7.16 for the preceding year and $5.81 for the pre-war year—the increase being due in some measure to higher taxation. Net profit for the last year of $3,278,583 was equal to 67 cents per share, compared with $4,459,928 and 91 cents a share for 1942 and $5,635,911 and $1.15 a share for 1938.

Net working capital at the end of 1943 amounted to $2,234,655 against $1,206,041 at December 31, 1942 and $1,360,413 at December 31, 1938. Current assets included cash of $1,524,623 and bonds of $1,340,691. Net working capital and current assets are exclusive of market value of securities held by International Bond & Share Corporation (wholly owned subsidiary) of $4,745,065.

Hollinger was originally incorporated in 1910 and present company includes a number of properties subsequently acquired. The main property comprises approximately 960 acres in the Porcupine area of Ontario, and since commencement of milling operations in 1912 value of production has been close to $350,000,000. The company has an interest in other producing and non-producing properties, and controlling interest in Labrador Mining and Exploration Company Limited, the property of which company is known to contain important deposits of iron ore.

The company's dividend record goes back to 1912 and to the end of 1943 dividend distributions to shareholders aggregated over $116,000,000. For years the practice had been to make dividend payments every four weeks, but starting with the current year the policy was changed to quarterly payment, with 16 cents per share paid March 31, 1944. Annual rate of dividend in 1943 and 1942 was 65 cents per share, a reduction from $1.10 paid in dividends and bonuses in preceding years. Authorized capital consists of 5,000,000 shares of $5 par value, of which 4,920,000 shares are outstanding.

Price range and earnings price ratio 1938-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Ratio High	Price Ratio Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1943	12.88	8.50	$0.67	19.3	12.8	$0.65
1942	10.50	5.75	0.91	11.6	6.3	0.65
1941	13.12	9.80	1.05	12.5	9.3	1.10
1940	15:00	9.50	1.17	12.8	8.1	1.10
1939	15.50	12.00	1.15	13.5	10.4	1.10
1938	15.25	11.00	1.15	13.3	9.6	1.10
Average 1938-1943				13.5	9.3	

Approximate current average 17.1
Approximate current yield 5.6%

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Tons Milled	1,164,167	1,632,121	1,756,923	1,780,377	1,700,355	1,734,647
Net Value Recovery	$11,479,247	$15,113,181	$16,416,119	$16,844,035	$15,484,394	$15,496,804
Recovery Per Ton	9.86	9.64	9.34	9.46	9.09	8.94
Overall Costs Per Ton	7.77	7.16	7.36	6.48	6.03	5.81
Net Profit-a	3,278,583	4,459,928	5,152,788	5,771,099	5,682,429	5,635,911
Surplus	8,992,520	8,847,493	7,310,017	7,081,798	6,698,574	6,423,501
Current Assets-b	3,276,659	2,614,010	1,954,870	3,807,269	2,899,201	2,993,894
Current Liabilities	1,042,004	1,407,969	2,357,503	3,085,094	1,887,984	1,633,481
Net Working Capital-b	2,234,655	1,206,041	402,633-e	722,175	1,011,217	1,360,413
Market Value Sub. Invest.	4,745,065	4,268,075	4,615,530	5,120,522	5,520,333	5,526,183
Cash	1,524,623	1,145,950	349,286	1,447,283	1,360,571	1,423,571
Bullion	257,569	577,239	610,842	382,369	533,487	495,946
Bonds	1,340,691	636,104	952,009	1,913,833	954,347	1,018,536
ORE RESERVES						
Tons	7,735,904-c	7,881,713-c	7,541,906	7,470,643	7,458,739	7,506,750
Value -d	$89,510,480	$90,984,043	$89,484,715	$88,639,195	$88,236,882	$86,972,640
Average Per Ton-d	11.57	11.54	11.86	11.86	11.83	11.58

a—Including miscellaneous income.
b—Exclusive of market value of investments of subsidiary (International Bond & Share Corporation) noted below.
c—Including reserves of Ross Mine.
d—Gold at $35 per ounce.
e—Excess current liabilities over current assets.

PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up—Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 229

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1944 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 20th March 1944

Certificates of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Ensign Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C961 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

R. H. L. MASSIE, Vice President.

Notice is hereby given that The Dominion Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C959 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

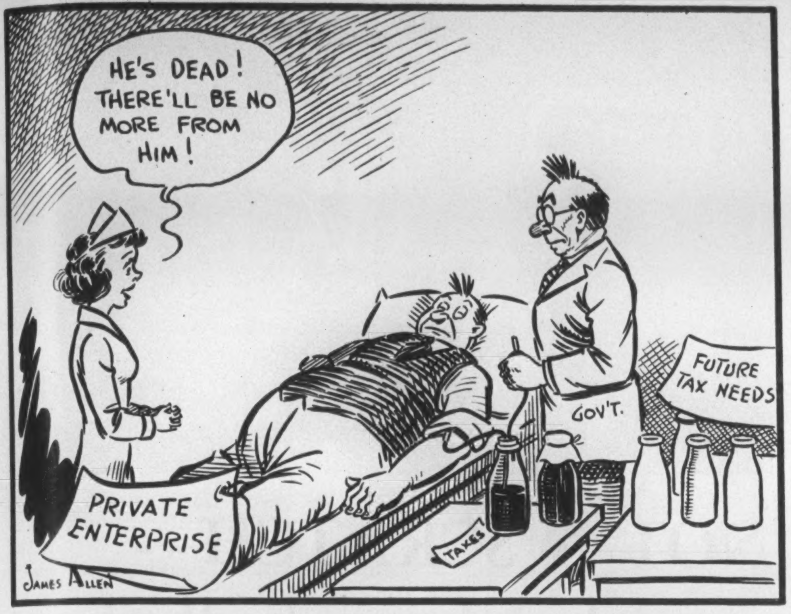
R. H. L. MASSIE, Vice President.

Toronto General Insurance Co. has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificates of Registry Nos. C 951 and C 955 authorizing the Company to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company and also Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

C. W. SYKES, Sec.-Treasurer.

Canadian General Insurance Co. has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C 954, authorizing the Company to transact Water Damage Insurance limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, in Canada, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

C. W. SYKES, Sec.-Treasurer.



YOU CAN'T HAVE YOUR DONOR AND BLEED HIM DRY TOO!

manufacturing costs against price ceiling on products. Higher costs were caused by higher prices for imported materials, an increase in the cost-of-living bonus and a difficult manpower situation, President E. H. Gurney stated. No dividends have been paid since 1930. None are payable on the common stock until the preference shares are redeemed.

L.B., Toronto, Ont. — NOVELL PORCUPINE MINES is reported having arranged finances for a program of diamond drilling and surface exploration, but until some results are known from this work, the shares must be regarded as speculative as the property is still in the prospect class. The ground has had considerable exploration under previous owners and some high grade assays were reported. Apparently no continuous length of ore of any important dimensions has yet been disclosed. Labor troubles have been handicapping operations at McKenzie Red Lake, but the prospects for the long-term appear bright with every indication of increased production after the war is over. Development of the northeast mine has opened exceptionally important possibilities. While dividends may be restricted for a time in order to provide working capital for the anticipated expansion after the war, I would be inclined to retain the shares.

N.R.D., Edmonton, Alta. — ELECTROLUX CORP. had a net profit of $456,034, in 1943, equal to 37 cents per common share, after providing for all charges and taxes, an improvement over the net profit of $283,940 or 23 cents per share reported for 1942. It will be remembered that, with the production of vacuum cleaners prohibited after April 30, 1942, operating profits were down from $2,838,861 to $908,848 and the company had a loss of $570,691 on its war operations, resulting in the 1942 drop to 23 cents per share from the $1.14 per share for 1941. The company is now engaged in war work but does not contemplate that profits comparable to those of its peacetime business can be attained.

G.H.B., Sudbury, Ont. — Your LAKE MARON shares are exchangeable on the basis of one Maralgo Mines for each four held and the transfer agent is the Trusts & Guarantee Co., Toronto. MARALGO MINES, an investment and holding company, was formed as a merger of four companies and owns a substantial block of shares in South American Gold Areas. The basis on which MURPHY MINES was succeeded by Queenston Gold Mines was 13.5 shares of the latter for each 100 held, and the Trusts & Guarantee Co., of Toronto, is also transfer agent. The Queenston property adjoins the Upper Canada on the south, and this company has participated in the organization and financing. A diamond drilling program has commenced to extend the known ore zone and close in existing gaps. The property is likely to be one of the first to resume development when restrictions on gold mining are removed and has interesting mine-making possibilities, with a large tonnage of medium-grade ore indicated.

E.B.S., Toronto, Ont.—I would say that the longer-term earnings prospects for BARKER'S BREAD LTD. depend very much on when, and how much, the company gets relief from its present operating difficulties. J. Earl Lawson, acting president, stated in the recent annual report for 1943 that government restrictions and regulations and the increasing costs of labor and raw materials make it difficult to obtain an adequate profit from the bread and baking departments. He pointed out that no increase has been permitted in the retail price of bread in Toronto for six years, during which costs have increased enormously due to factors beyond the company's control. Therefore the margin of profit on bread is very small and constantly increasing costs are encroaching on this margin. However, this has been partly offset by operating economies and an unprecedented demand for the company's biscuits.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

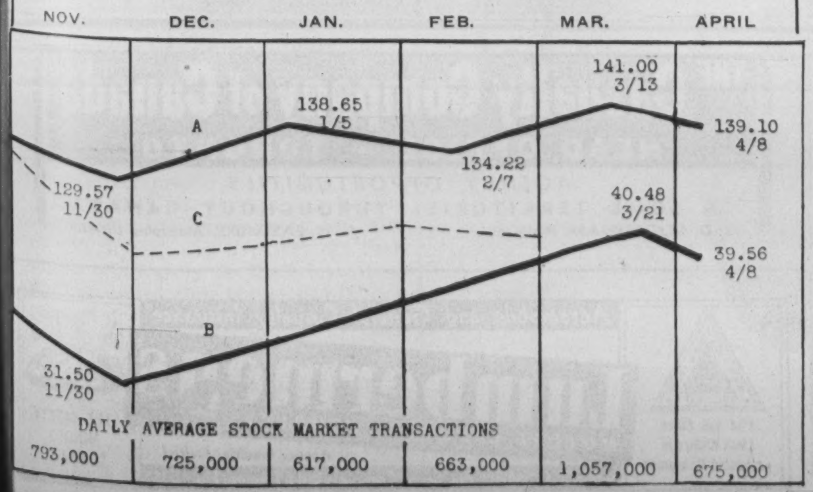
Market Test Ahead!

BY HARUSPEX

ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks on the New York market, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July and are now in cyclical decline. For discussion of the SHORT TERM outlook, see below.

A rally of approximately four months duration, such as that witnessed from late November into March, even though it may represent the top to a swing, does not reverse overnight. The general procedure is (1) decline, such as that witnessed over the closing months of March, then (2) renewed advance in which at least one of the two averages (sometimes both) fails to move decisively (that is, by more than 1 full point) above its recent peak, and then (3) renewed decline carrying under the low point of the immediately preceding decline. In the current instance sizable rally has not yet put in its appearance but should be witnessed in due course. Ability of the Dow-Jones 40 bond average to enter new high ground last week may presage such rally.

Ability of the rail and industrial averages to close at or above 41.49 and 142.01, respectively, would represent decisive penetrations of the March highs, with the implication that the industrial average would carry on to the 146 area for its broader attempt to move into new high ground above 1943. Failure of one or both averages, however, to close at or above the figures just mentioned, followed by recession to below the support points of the current recession, would definitely confirm the rally from November as having ended and would suggest prices eventually below those witnessed in November. As stated previously, we doubt the ability of the market in general to move into new high ground above 1943—particularly in the face of the apprehension that must accompany so grave an adventure as will soon face Allied forces in Europe. We recommend that investors use strength to establish cash reserves, via stock selling, totaling 50% of their stock market funds—providing this was not effected on our advices during strong markets culminating in July 1943.



Leitch Gold Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 23

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on May 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at close of business April 15th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

April 8th, 1944.

PLEDGED to SERVICE

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

HON. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.
E. D. ALDER
ROBERT McDERMOTT
JAMES McKENZIE
J. C. MILLER, K.C.
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, K.C., Wpg.
JOSEPH TRIMBLE

M. G. TIDSBURY, President
E. H. MUIR, Vice-President
A. G. HALL, A.I.I.A., Treasurer
A. H. THORPE, Manager

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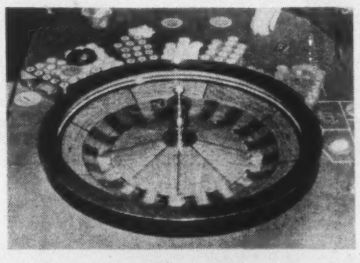

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

ABOUT INSURANCE

Insurance as a Private Enterprise or as a Government Monopoly?

By GEORGE GILBERT

Business men generally are strongly of the opinion that no government, federal, provincial or municipal, could operate their particular enterprise as efficiently or as economically or could produce the goods or services at as low a cost to the public as they can.

Yet many of them seem to cherish the illusion that the government is qualified to establish and operate a technical undertaking like insurance as efficiently and at as low a cost to the public as can the trained personnel who are now carrying on the business.

ARGUMENTS in favor of the establishment of municipal or provincial or federal government insurance schemes often sound plausible enough to the average citizen who, of course, cannot be expected to have made any special study of the subject. It must be admitted that the manner in which the statistics of the insurance business, particularly the fire and casualty branches, are usually presented to the public in the government reports has had something to do with the erroneous impressions often formed in the minds of newspaper editors and the public as to the profits made in the insurance business.

Many have been led astray to false conclusions by statistical tables showing year by year over a lengthy period the net cash premiums received and the net losses paid by the companies as a whole, or the net premiums written or net premiums earned as compared with the net losses incurred. These tables do not show the expenses incurred or the expenses paid. Without knowing what the expenses are, it is of course impossible to form an intelligent view of the reasonableness or otherwise of the profits of the insurance business or of any other business. Yet it is on the basis of such tables, which show only premiums and losses and leave out the expenses, that some newspaper editors and advocates of municipal insurance schemes, by subtracting the amount of losses from the amount of premiums and representing the difference as profit or mostly profit, make it appear that a considerable saving could be effected by the municipality carrying its own insurance, which simply means going without any insurance at all on its valuable properties.

False Standard

By applying the same standard of measurement of profits to any other private business undertaking, it could easily be shown that a large saving in cost to the buyer could be effected if a government or a municipality went into the clothing business, the fur business, the shoe business, the coal business, the grocery business, the plumbing business, the book business, the department store business, the meat business, wholesale and retail, the newspaper and magazine business, or any other of the hundred and one different kinds of business now carried on under the private enterprise system.

It is rather strange to find people engaged in various forms of private enterprise advocating the setting up of municipal insurance or government health insurance schemes who would be horrified by the mere suggestion that the government should take over the particular business in which they are engaged in order to effect a saving in costs to the public.

While such persons may be firmly convinced that no government, either federal, provincial or municipal, could carry on their particular business as efficiently or as economically in the long run as they themselves are able to operate it, with their experience and knowledge acquired after years of training and study, and that any temporary saving which might be shown at the outset could only be effected by loading part or all of the expenses on the general taxpayers, they evidently do not take the same view with respect to the government going into the insurance business, though a government is no better equipped to conduct an insurance undertaking efficiently or economically than it is to carry on any other commercial undertaking.

Effective Competition

If business men and the public generally fully realized this elementary truth, there would be little or no demand for government intervention in the insurance business or in any other business in which there is no monopoly and in which the people are protected against unreasonable charges because of the competition which exists and because of the public safeguards which surround the operations of the business.

Despite the claim which has sometimes been made that while there is competition between companies and companies and between agents and agents for business, there is no competition as to insurance rates, it is well known to those who take out insurance policies that there is plenty of competition in all branches of insurance both as to rates and coverage between tariff and non-tariff concerns, between stock and mutual insurers, reciprocals and Lloyd's underwriters.

In fact, it is questionable if there is any other business in which the competition as to rates and coverage is keener and is operating all the time to provide broader and broader coverage at lower and lower rates. As long as insurance is maintained as a private competitive enterprise, this trend will continue and the insurance buying public will reap the benefit. It will only come to an end in any branch of the business, if that branch is taken over and operated as a government monopoly, when, the incentive of competition being removed, the public will have to be satisfied with the rates and coverage as set by the government.

Information Needed

At the present time a wider dissemination of information about the merits of the private competitive system of insurance, the value of its services and comparative costs, is required, if the troubles of the business are to become less instead of greater, and if further government interference or intrusion into the insurance field is to be prevented. Public enlightenment is needed on the history of the various government and municipal insurance schemes which have been put into effect both in this country and across the line as a substitute for insurance by private institutions.

While theoretically there may appear to be no reason why a government should not engage in insurance undertakings or in other business enterprises, from a practical standpoint it is obvious that nothing would be gained, as under government operation the chances are largely in favor of a higher cost to the community and less efficient management and service than is provided under the present private competitive system by those engaged in the business as a means of livelihood.

Notwithstanding the claims made from time to time that insurance is one of the social services for which government "is peculiarly adapted if not inherently obligated," there is, in fact, no more reason why the government should engage in the insurance business than why it should engage in any other form of commercial enterprise. And, if encouraged to enter the insurance field, it

NOT A SCRATCH--
but I was badly hurt

Greasy pavement . . . couldn't help it. The other fellow was well over on his side of the highway and driving slowly . . . must admit I was to blame for the mess I got him into.

The other fellow was seriously injured . . . his car was badly damaged . . . so was mine. I wasn't hurt . . . not much I wasn't . . . I spent the next five years paying for his car, his doctor bills, his hospital bills. I was badly hurt by the endless paying . . . but what hurt most was the knowledge that automobile insurance would have looked after everything for me.

Do not run the unnecessary risk of driving without automobile insurance. It can rob you and your family of your future and theirs. The sound protection of a Consolidated Automobile Insurance Policy costs very little. Think of what could happen . . . consult your own insurance agent . . . he will give you complete information on the protection which this reliable Canadian company offers.

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is by no means likely that it will stop there, a possibility that should not be overlooked by other large business and financial institutions when considering the question of government intervention in the insurance business.

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Company Reports

Ford of Canada

REACHING the highest volume in its history the 1943 operations of Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, resulted in an output valued at $181,383,770 as compared with $177,418,466 in 1942.

Net profit after taxes for 1943 amounted to $3,361,958, equivalent to $2.02 per share and 1.8 per cent of the value of output as compared with $3,684,158, equivalent to $2.22 per share and 2.0 per cent of the value of output in 1942.

The annual report records shipments of 79,602 automotive units in 1943. Sales of vehicles for civilian use were further curtailed in 1943 to 3,511 units including tractors, as compared with 14,589 in 1942. Production of conventional type trucks for military use was substantially reduced owing to a further shift of military demand toward special type vehicles, including universal carriers. The total value of output for the year was higher than in 1942 mainly because of increased shipments of spare parts and a greater proportion of more costly special types of military vehicles.

Provision for taxes on the company's 1943 income amounted to $6,228,000 as compared with $5,500,000 in 1942. Of the 1943 taxes $925,000 is refundable and is included in the net profit. The accumulated amount of refundable taxes at the year end was $1,390,000 which will be payable to the company after the war.

Capital expenditures in 1943 were $4,056,676 principally for further extensions to the foundry and heat treat building and equipment. Fixed assets were increased to a total of $44,725,786 on which depreciation reserve amounted to $32,829,511.

Operating profits of overseas subsidiary companies located in Australia, India, New Zealand and South Africa declined in 1943 to $1,606,865 as compared with $2,310,780 in 1942. Dividends received from these companies totalled $861,137 in comparison with $989,568 in 1942.

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Inflation Threat to Britain

(*Continued from Page 43*)

things like proportional representation and demobilization and "where houses are coming from", and how "all the world loves a soldier", the cancer that has the power to stultify all its post-war planning is allowed to develop with no more check (and less check, in some directions) than one year or two years ago.

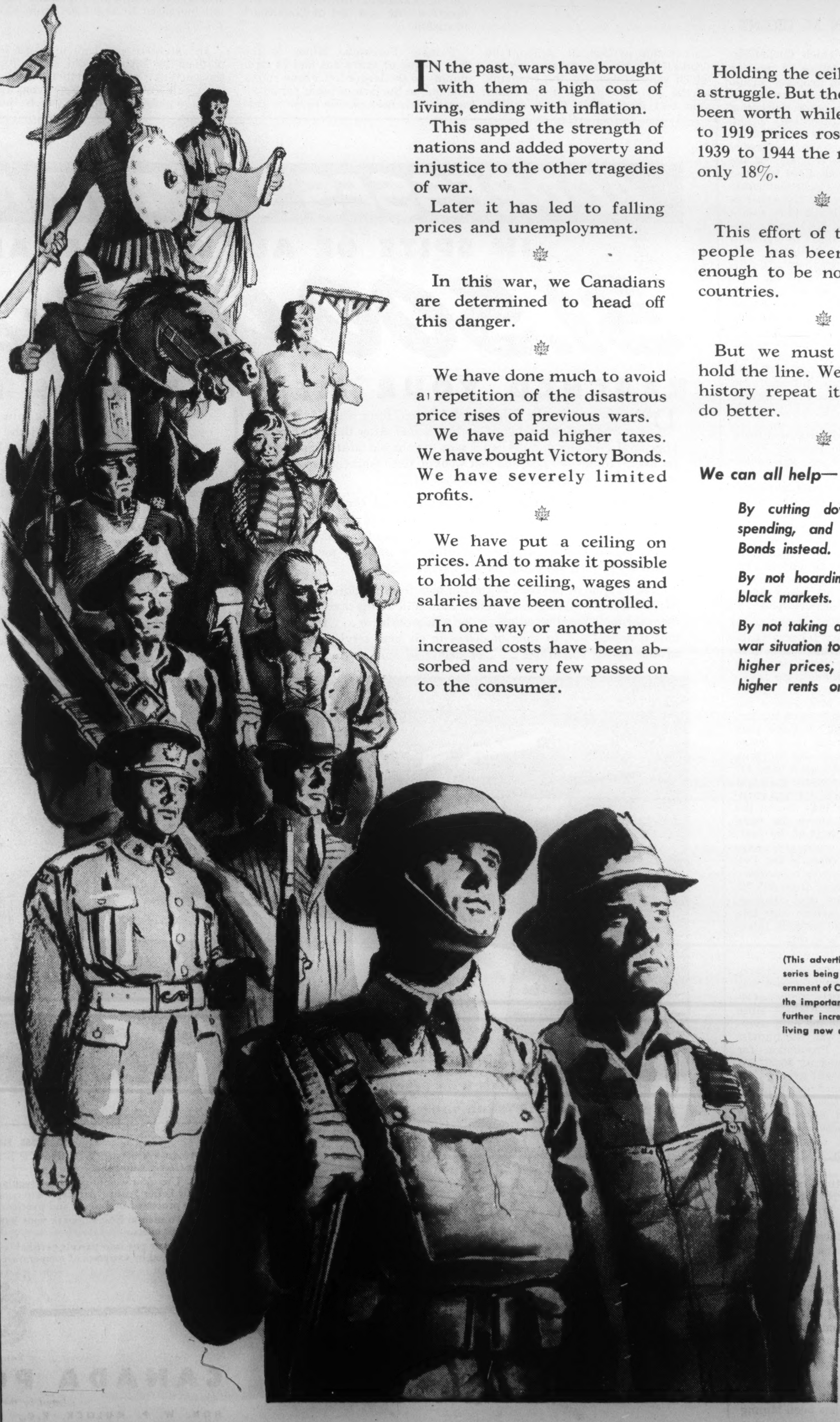
At the very top of the domestic schedule for the Government there should be the word INFLATION, and with it should be marked in red the dangerous subjects that the Government has so far not had the courage to deal with.

Wages, most of all. The blindness and inertia and sheer pusillanimity which the Government has shown in its handling of the wage question is beyond all belief. Wages are now practically half as high again as they were at the outbreak of war, and they are still on the move. Here the doctor without the patient can be quite certain.

Prices will not forever lag behind wages. If wages go up by 50 per cent, so will prices, and if prices do, then wages will surely do their level best to jump up another stage, and if they succeed prices will not be far behind. And so on.

Mr. Bevin, the British Minister of Labor, once, in the earlier phase of the war, bellowed to his old union that if the workers did the work he would see they got the money. This, Mr. Bevin, is inflation.

We Can Do Better



IN the past, wars have brought with them a high cost of living, ending with inflation.

This sapped the strength of nations and added poverty and injustice to the other tragedies of war.

Later it has led to falling prices and unemployment.

In this war, we Canadians are determined to head off this danger.

We have done much to avoid a repetition of the disastrous price rises of previous wars.

We have paid higher taxes. We have bought Victory Bonds. We have severely limited profits.

We have put a ceiling on prices. And to make it possible to hold the ceiling, wages and salaries have been controlled.

In one way or another most increased costs have been absorbed and very few passed on to the consumer.

Holding the ceiling has been a struggle. But the results have been worth while. From 1914 to 1919 prices rose 60%. From 1939 to 1944 the rise has been only 18%.

This effort of the Canadian people has been successful enough to be noted in other countries.

But we must continue to hold the line. We need not let history repeat itself. We can do better.

We can all help—

By cutting down unnecessary spending, and buying Victory Bonds instead.

By not hoarding or buying in black markets.

By not taking advantage of the war situation to press claims for higher prices, higher wages, higher rents or higher profits.

(This advertisement is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing a further increase in the cost of living now and deflation later.)

NEWS OF THE MINES

Potentially Promising Acreage Is to be Tested This Year

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE new shaft which Cochenour-Willans Gold Mines is putting down on the Kelson property should be completed within a couple of weeks and provided the manpower situation is favorable this potentially promising acreage is likely to be tested this year. The No. 2 shaft is located approximately 2,400 feet east of the No. 1 shaft and about 1,400 feet east of the most easterly Cochenour workings. The objective of the shaft is 450 feet, with four levels to be established. The proposal is to drive crosscuts from the new shaft to test both the south and north bands of sediments and to connect the shaft with the No. 1 shaft from which one drift heading is already within 400 feet. The favorable area in the Kelson property is large and considerable time will be required for a thorough exploration. Already gold values have been encountered as far as 4,400 feet from the original shaft and diamond drilling has indicated the likelihood of ore shoots in several places.

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Plans are reported completed for a 300-ton mill on the Renabie Mines property, north-east of Missanabie Station on the C.P.R., west of Sudbury. Consideration is now being given the placing of a tentative order for all necessary machinery. The company which is controlled by Macassa Mines suspended development two years ago due to wartime restrictions. From work on the 125 and 250-foot levels it is estimated over 300,000 tons of ore grading around $11 have been developed.

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As soon as sufficient labor is available Broulan Porcupine Mines proposes to deepen the shaft and open up a fifth level, although the possibility of developing large tonnages of ore below the main orebodies is not considered as favorable as on the levels already explored. A large part of the property has yet to be tested and the intention is to use the long drift to the east claim as a base for diamond drill exploration of the areas along this drift. Production and earnings were higher in 1943 due to the grade of ore being above the mine average in the final half of the year. Net profit of 12.3 cents per share compared with 11.8 cents in the preceding year. Ore reserves were down at the close of the year from 605,700 to 465,000 tons. The ore estimate, however, does not include any tonnage for the ore zone recently intersected on the easterly claim.

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A slight upturn in the rate of production of Ontario's gold mines was apparent in February, daily average output being the highest since November, 1943, while the daily average tonnage milled was the highest since last October. Production for the month was valued at $5,667,807 from 578,771 tons, an average of $9.79 per ton, as compared with $5,726,431 from 601,523 tons, or $9.52 per ton in January. In February 1943 value of bullion recovery was $7,053,733 from 686,142 tons, an average of $10.28 per ton.

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Silbak Premier Mines milled 93,000 tons of ore in 1943 as compared with 140,567 in the preceding year, but as a result of the labor situation it is being found increasingly difficult to maintain even the reduced tonnage now being treated. Production amounted to only $910,410 as against $1,413,768 in 1943. Net earnings were 9.16 cents per share, while in 1942 they amounted to 10.61 cents. Ore reserves at the end of 1943 stood at 118,706 tons compared with 149,269 tons the previous year.

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Active of late in the rush to stake and acquire property in Quebec, Ontario and elsewhere, has been Mining Corporation of Canada. Among the properties taken up are four groups which were staked for the company at the east end of the main south gold belt in Quebec. These consist of 77 claims and co
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ADDRESSE

IN SPITE

31.50

REACHED YOUR

DO you remember the "Change of Address" form
out when you moved your civilian home? Afte
your local Post Office, every letter sent to your old
redirected to the new one, and that went on until you
were familiar with your new location.

Probably you didn't move very often, but each
Post Office gave redirectory service. And if you will
for a moment, you will begin to see what a stupendo
the Canadian Postal Corps in handling the milit
thousands of men are being moved almost daily!

Yet, in spite of the need of tracing men from re
to their locations on fighting fronts . . . in spite of th
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laims and cover promising geo- conditions which will be ex- as soon as the snow is off the l. One group is at the corners quelin, Pershing, Villebon and n townships, while a second is northwest shore of Lac Geu- Another is at the southwest cor- Vauquelin township and the at the east end of Louvicourt nip.

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our Porcupine Mines in the ouple of years has had to limit g to the larger low grade stopes ne to the lack of labor for devel- t has been unable to show any- thing new underground. A decline of about 6% was reported in ore reserves last year. Production was further curtailed in November and is being maintained at about 1,250 tons per day. Net earnings increased to 12.45 cents as against 10.76 in 1942 due to the reduction in costs following the shortage of manpower. Working capital increased to $2,801,806 from $2,-227,572.

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An extensive program of work is planned by Bonetal Gold Mines for the current year to further explore the sedimentary-greenstone contact along which or close to which the Hallnor, Broulan and Pamour mines have been developed. The proposed work will consist of diamond drilling, which has already commenced, in areas near the present workings and drilling from surface in an area near the west boundary of the property. It is possible that when additional labor is available the 2,160-foot level drift of the Hallnor may be extended into the Bonetal property. No new ore was developed last year. Approximately $10,000 was added to net working capital. While an operating profit of $9,890 was shown last year the net loss was $12,215 after reserves and write-offs.

SSES ON THE MOVE...

ITE OF ALL WAR HAZARDS

00.000 LETTERS

UR MEN OVERSEAS LAST YEAR

ddress" form which you filled home? After that was filed at to your old address had to be t on until your correspondents

n, but each time you did, the d if you will think about that at a stupendous task confronts ng the military mails, when nost daily!

men from reinforcement units in spite of the need of tracing hile on leave . . . when their in air mail service caused by ays in surface transportation caused by enemy action . . . in spite of every war hazard you can think of . . . *your* Post Office and the Canadian Postal Corps delivered 31,500,000 letters to men overseas in 1943!

It is inevitable that, in tracing men who have been moved, or wounded, some delays occur. It is inevitable that enemy action holds up delivery in some cases. But *everything that human ingenuity and effort can do to give you a service that means speedier delivery of the letters your men are waiting for, is being well and thoroughly done, and will be done.* New methods of speeding mail deliveries are being put into effect, new possibilities are being studied. Think of your own friends who have been posted to new locations overseas, and realize the task of tracing them when their mail arrives at their former address! You can help your Post Office and the Canadian Postal Corps to give even better service if you will take a moment to make sure that your mail is correctly prepared.

DO THESE SIMPLE THINGS

1. Always be sure each letter or parcel (properly packed) is *fully* and correctly addressed.
2. Use light-weight paper for regular Air Mail, or use the Armed Forces Air Letter Forms. Airgraph letters take a little longer because they must be processed in Canada and overseas.
3. To men in hospial, mark your letter "In Hospital", if you are advised to this effect.
4. Never put into parcels perishable food, or any substances that can be damaged by extremes of temperature.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CANADA

CANADA POST OFFICE

Issued by the authority of

HON. W. P. MULOCK, K.C., M.P., POSTMASTER GENERAL